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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

U.S. Congress.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. HOLMAN, SAYERS BRECKINRIDGE (KY.),
COGSWELL, AND BINGHAM,

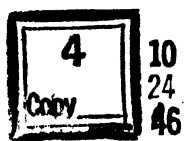
IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1893.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1892.



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PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SATURDAY, January 30, 1892.

The subcommittee having in charge the sundry civil bill this day met, Hon. William S. Holman in the chair.

W. J. EDBROOKE, Supervising Architect, appeared before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We had concluded at a former meeting to strike out the provision under the head of public buildings beginning with public buildings in Alaska down to the provision in regard to the balance of appropriation, authorizing their expenditure for the construction, repair, and preservation of public buildings of that Territory. Inasmuch as the policy in regard to Alaska has not been satisfactorily settled and because a recommendation has been made to provide rather a system of municipal government there than a territorial system for the present, the committee is of opinion that these provisions might as well be omitted. I do not remember the amount of the balance still remaining.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think it is \$12,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the idea you entertain in regard to this matter of public buildings in Alaska? This is the same recommendation I believe you made last session, substantially.

Mr. EDBROOKE. Mr. Pease, who is chief computer of the Supervising Architect's office is familiar with this subject, and can answer you probably better than I can.

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Chairman, we have a balance there under former appropriations to-day of, I think, in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Under this year's estimate it is proposed to erect several new buildings there and to repair the others. Under reports made to the Architect the present buildings are falling down and are rapidly going to decay. The buildings were acquired from the Russian Government, and in order to provide proper accommodation for the Government officers at that point these repairs are necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Why has your office failed to keep these buildings in repair with the money still on hand.

Mr. PEASE. We have repaired the walk there and we have done all the repairs we could, but the agent of the Department has reported to the Architect that some of the buildings are so badly decayed that the expenditure of money upon them would be almost useless.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you got an agent out there?

Mr. PEASE. We did have a special agent who visited Alaska, but there was not sufficient money to make the repairs and he recommended it was advisable to defer action until Congress could be informed of the fact and to see whether it was worth while to throw good money after bad.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you send that special agent from Washington City to Alaska?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. At what cost?

Mr. PEASE. I do not know the exact cost, but it was merely his traveling expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. Out of what fund was this money paid?

Mr. PEASE. Out of this appropriation, I think, sir. While there he repaired the walk and superintended what he could and submitted plans and estimates.

Mr. SAYERS. Where is that agent now?

Mr. PEASE. He is at Minneapolis now, I think. He is a regular employé of the office; he is inspector of public buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no idea what the cost of that trip to Alaska was?

Mr. PEASE. It was not much, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did he go to Alaska?

Mr. PEASE. About two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he go up on a revenue cutter?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; I will not be certain as to that, as I am not familiar with the route of travel.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, you have on hand \$12,463.95 balance; that balance has been standing more than twelve months.

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; but there are so many buildings to repair that it is almost impossible to say how much one building should have and how much another should have, as it is cut up so much. If we could get the money under one general fund for repair of buildings we could do something. They now specifically appropriate so much for one building and so much for another, and we find we can do nothing.

Mr. SAYERS. In case Congress should pass the clause you ask us to, would you necessarily be compelled to send an agent up there again?

Mr. PEASE. From the information we have, sir, I think there is sufficient information in the office. The collector of customs, or whatever officer is up there, could be authorized to take entire charge of the work and have the whole business transacted. You must bear in mind it takes a long time for a mail to go from Washington to Sitka and back again. If we would have a first-class man there to take charge of everything and put everything in shape, why it could be done in no time. The collector of customs would probably decline, and say that he had no experience in building affairs, etc. They all speak Russian, and labor is difficult to procure, and there is no brick within a thousand miles of the place, and they do not know what mortar is, and if they had new work to do everything necessary would have to be transported either from Port Townsend or San Francisco. So if it is determined to repair the buildings and expend this money I think the better way would be to send a competent man.

Mr. SAYERS. I should think the collector of customs would certainly know how to superintend putting up a house or repairing houses.

Mr. PEASE. The collector of customs is absorbed in his own duties, and whether he would care to take the additional responsibility or not I could not say. I may add, if you please, that we have been advised that the roof fell in while one of the officials was in bed, and repairs are very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to repairs, the \$12,000 exceeds the amount suggested. For repairs of the court-house at Sitka, \$3,000; for repairs of the governor's house and the walk leading thereto, at Sitka, \$1,000; so as to the repairs, the amount of money on hand now would exceed the amount required.

Mr. PEASE. But \$8,000 of that, sir, is for the court-house at Juneau.

The CHAIRMAN. But, as to the repairs, you have got more money now than is estimated for.

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; but this was the estimate a year or so ago, and the buildings have gone to pieces more since then.

The CHAIRMAN. You only estimate \$4,000; for repairs of court-house at Sitka, \$3,000, for the governor's house and the walk leading thereto, at Sitka, \$1,000.

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that as to repairs you would have about \$8,000 more than required for that purpose, would you not?

Mr. PEASE. We have a total appropriation of \$15,000 and we have a balance to-day of about \$12,000, \$8,000 of which is for Juneau, which we can not touch for any other purpose, leaving approximately \$4,000 available for repairs, out of which we want to spend that amount of money for a house, known as the club-house, for a temporary jail.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be any advantage in providing you might use the \$12,000 for any repairs that may be deemed necessary?

Mr. PEASE. I think the architect prefers that, yes, sir. He would be glad to have it in one appropriation in order that we might do what we can.

The CHAIRMAN. As it is now, the balance you have on hand of \$12,000, \$8,000 of that could alone be used—

Mr. PEASE. For the court-house and jail at Juneau.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT BALTIMORE.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, turn to page 3: "For post-office and court-house at Baltimore, Md.: For additional work under present limits and completion of approaches, \$25,000." And, "For marine hospital at Baltimore, Md.: For additions to surgeon's house, and for painting and repairs, \$5,000." In regard to the court-house, what is the state of that building now?

Mr. PEASE. The building has been completed and occupied for some two years. The Government owns that entire block of property at the rear of which is the old court-house building, which the Department is endeavoring to sell by public auction or otherwise, and commence the contract. We have a balance to-day of \$15,000. As soon as that old court-house building is removed the Government proposes to grade up that old lot or rather to continue the sidewalk all around the three sides. In addition to that the present sewer of the building is defective on account of the connecting sewer being high and so many branches leading into it, and the Department determined to run a sewer pipe to Jones Falls, and advertisements are being published for proposals to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose paying for that out of the \$15,000 you have on hand?
Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that old building is not disposed of yet. Until that is done, this leveling up, of course could not be done. You are simply advertising for the sale of the building itself; there is no authority, I believe, to sell the land.

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; this is simply so that we can clean off the property.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has authority existed for the sale of the building?

Mr. PEASE. I would say in regard to the building that it is quite ancient and has many historical associations connected with it and there is a proposal to take it down and erect it somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is no certainty when that matter will be disposed of?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; no certainty.

The CHAIRMAN. And with the \$15,000 the other works can be completed?

Mr. PEASE. With the \$15,000 balance?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PEASE. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to ask you what you propose to do with the balance of \$472,890.62 which yet remains to be appropriated in order to reach the limit authorized by Congress?

Mr. PEASE. I think, sir, that it is to the credit of the Department.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been no appropriation made?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; we never asked you for it.

Mr. SAYERS. And Congress will not be asked for it.

Mr. PEASE. Up to the present time they have not been.

The CHAIRMAN. That building has been occupied about two years.

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT BALTIMORE.

The CHAIRMAN. The erection of that building is in charge of your bureau?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate proposed additions to surgeon's house and for painting and repairs, \$5,000. How large is the present house?

Mr. PEASE. I think it is a three-story frame structure, or is it brick, doctor [speaking to Dr. Wyman]?

Dr. WYMAN. It is of brick, two stories and a half, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been standing?

Dr. WYMAN. About four years.

The CHAIRMAN. What repairs are necessary?

Dr. WYMAN. Painting the walls, where the doors have settled, etc.; the surgeon claims he wants these repairs. The woodwork on the piazza, etc., needs painting.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the necessity for the addition to the surgeon's house?

Dr. WYMAN. There is no place for a servant.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms are there in the house?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not recollect exactly, about eight or ten probably, but there is no provision made for a servant's room, the house is so arranged.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was only constructed four years ago.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; and I would also add the hospital needs painting badly.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I understand the doctor is speaking of the painting there as distinct from additions to the surgeon's house.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; that is more important than an additional room, it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. COGSWELL. What part of the \$5,000 would that bear?

Dr. WYMAN. The room, I think, was estimated at \$1,500 and the painting at \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And I understand the building was only built four years ago?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but it has never been thoroughly finished. It is a pavilion hospital; the wards are of wood, surrounded by large verandas, and the heat is very intense, and the painting is absolutely necessary in order to protect it.

Mr. COGSWELL. What would the repairs cost?

Dr. WYMAN. The repairs amount to about \$500; that is, the woodwork on the piazzas and pointing up the stone and brick work. We have a large retaining wall there that needs pointing up in front of the grounds.

POST-OFFICE AT BUFFALO.

The CHAIRMAN. The last appropriation reads: "For post-office at Buffalo, N. Y.: For purchase of site and commencing the erection of a public building for post-office and other Government uses at Buffalo, N. Y., in addition to the sum of \$250,000 heretofore appropriated, \$350,000." Do you propose to erect that building without having a limit prescribed?

The ARCHITECT (Mr. Edbrooke). No, sir; we can not do anything until that is adjusted.

The CHAIRMAN. You have on hand now how much money?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Only a small balance.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this \$250,000 used for?

Mr. PEASE. The act of April 5 appropriates for the purchase of the site \$250,000, the act of March 3 appropriates for the commencement of the building \$350,000, making a total amount of \$600,000.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. So the last appropriation was for the commencement of the building?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; and, as the architect has stated, it is impossible to commence the building until the limit of the cost is prescribed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What have you done with so much of the \$600,000 as has been expended?

Mr. PEASE. We have bought the site.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. And that is entirely paid for?

Mr. SAYERS (examining papers). I understand that \$476,719 is the amount of liability contracted on account of the purchase of the property.

Mr. EDBROOKE. The site is not completed.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not know what you mean by "the site is not completed." You either buy a site or you do not buy one.

Mr. EDBROOKE. I mean the title papers have not been passed.

Mr. COGSWELL. The price has been paid, about \$400,000? What have you done with the \$400,000?

Mr. PEASE. We have a balance to-day of \$122,599 in the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you have paid out \$400,000 for the site?

Mr. PEASE. Approximately.

Mr. SAYERS. What did you say it cost?

Mr. PEASE. Four hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

Mr. SAYERS. That is what you spent for the site?

Mr. PEASE. That is the price set, but the money has not been paid out.

The CHAIRMAN. But that has not been paid yet?

Mr. EDBROOKE. It has not been paid yet.

The CHAIRMAN. So, in fact, you have not acquired the title completely yet?

Mr. EDBROOKE. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand the cost of the site was \$472,000; now, why do you go to an expenditure here of nearly \$5,000? Did it cost \$5,000 to employ an attorney?

Mr. EDBROOKE. There was the cost of advertising, the necessary fees for title papers, for certified copies, and incidental papers connected with the procurement of the site.

Mr. SAYERS. And that was \$5,000?

Mr. EDBROOKE. That is what the balance shows; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the office have the regular United States district attorney to represent it?

Mr. EDBROOKE. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the office fix the fee of the attorney?

Mr. EDBROOKE. No, sir; the attorney makes his charge, I think.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you furnish us with the items of that?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Please send them to the committee, if you please.

FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT BOSTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. (To Dr. Wyman.) You do not know anything about the state of the expenditures?

Dr. WYMAN. Approximately, I would; yes, sir. There is an additional appropriation asked for: "For pest house, deadhouse, stable, and carriage house." There was an appropriation of \$4,200 last year and plans were drawn for completing this work and bids were received, but the lowest bid received was \$8,000, so it was deemed better to call for an additional appropriation to complete the building.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand while there was an appropriation of \$4,200, from the statement I have here of the Supervising Architect's office, that only \$23.75 is due under outstanding contracts and \$54.62 is the amount paid for advertisements of the same.

Mr. PEASE. That is, advertisements for proposals.

Mr. SAYERS. That leaves something over \$4,100 still on hand for that purpose.

Mr. COGSWELL. And the lowest bid he says was \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was \$4,200 appropriated as the full amount to be expended?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did it happen that a plan was adopted that would be so much more expensive?

Mr. PEASE. The last session, I think, the office estimated \$32,000 for quite a number of improvements and from the items forming the \$32,000, \$4,500 was selected, and appropriation made therefor.

Mr. SAYERS. In advertising for the construction of this building, did you advertise for the construction of all of them or for this particular one?

Mr. PEASE. For that particular one.

The CHAIRMAN. What one building—the deadhouse, the stable, or the carriage house; what did you propose to construct out of the \$4,200?

Mr. PEASE. The carriage house and a pipe tunnel from the main building.

The CHAIRMAN. So you did not advertise for the construction of a deadhouse?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You prepared a plan for a stable and carriage house, and your original estimate was \$4,200; how did it happen that a plan was adopted that would cost probably twice as much?

Mr. PEASE. We merely drew a plan to meet the requirements there, with a pipe tunnel to convey steam to warm this carriage house, and it was thought best to get proposals to show the exact cost of the work rather than to do anything at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you warm a carriage house?

Mr. PEASE. The doctor wants it warmed; yes, sir. A portion of the carriage house was to be used as an autopsy room, and was to have a concrete floor.

The CHAIRMAN. This deadhouse was never estimated for before?

Mr. PEASE. It was in the \$31,000 item in the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. But no appropriation was made?

Mr. PEASE. Only \$4,500 under it.

Mr. COGSWELL. And not for a deadhouse?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The statement here is \$4,200; was there any former appropriation?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With the knowledge of the cost of building there, was there any trouble in drawing up plans that would come within the limit of the appropriation?

Mr. PEASE. There was no difficulty; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did it happen that that was not done?

Mr. PEASE. The plans were prepared by the doctor in Boston.

Dr. WYMAN. There is a deadhouse included in this; I suppose it was included in the plans—

Mr. SAYERS. No, sir; we only provided for a pest house, stable, and carriage house, and the doctor said if he had a deadhouse it could be paid for out of the general appropriation.

Dr. WYMAN. This estimate includes a deadhouse also.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was not Dr. Hamilton's statement correct; why could not that general fund be made available for that purpose?

Mr. PEASE. The general fund was so exhausted at that time, sir, it was deemed advisable not to make any expenditure from that.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think you are talking about two general funds.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Courts says it was understood it was to be paid out of the general marine-hospital fund, the permanent appropriation for Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. WYMAN. It could have been paid out of that.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not yet understand about this \$8,000 stable.

The CHAIRMAN. The question I am trying to submit is, how did it happen, inasmuch as the construction of this building is under the control of the Supervising Architect, that in conformity with the appropriation made of \$4,200, plans were not adopted which would come within likelihood of that appropriation?

Mr. PEASE. Dr. Hamilton made the estimate and also submitted plans of what he wanted, and in order to get the market price of the work the work was advertised, and the lowest bid, instead of being \$4,200, was over \$8,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the office regard the plans submitted as probably exceeding in cost what was authorized by Congress?

Mr. PEASE. I do not know at the time whether an estimate was made of the cost of the work, but the marine hospital wanted the building, and we advertised for the work in the hope of getting something done. Anything that could have been built within the appropriation at that time would not answer at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Hamilton made a mistake about the cost.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I am not clear about that, because Dr. Hamilton said that what would be required besides the \$4,200 could come out of the general fund.

The CHAIRMAN. "For laundry machinery and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$18,500." Has that been estimated for before?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir. There was a statement made by the custodian of the hospi-

tal in regard to the old hospital buildings there. That estimate is transmitted to the Surgeon-General, and the Surgeon-General transmitted it to the Architect, and the Architect includes it in the estimate to be forwarded to you.

The CHAIRMAN. For the repairs you have a general fund?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; but the repairs to this building would be so great—it would be too great to draw on that fund. Really, the repairs are extensive and approximate a large amount, and the office has always taken precaution to have a special appropriation rather than so exceed the general appropriation for incidental repairs for court-house and post-office buildings throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. But you could use that for the purpose of repairs to the extent that fund could go, you could use the general fund for the purpose of these repairs as well as any other?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the laundry machinery, what is the nature of that?

Mr. PEASE. That is a steam boiler, a steam mangle, washtubs, etc., everything pertaining to the cleaning of hospital bedding, sheets, pillowcases, and everything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. This has been used heretofore?

Dr. WYMAN. They are a very old type of machines and are hand machines.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that been used?

Dr. WYMAN. It has been used almost since the building was put up.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since that building was erected?

Dr. WYMAN. The old building was erected—I can not tell exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Back in the fifties?

Dr. WYMAN. Back during that time, it is one of the oldest hospitals in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this present laundry machinery now in use?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir, it is in use, but it is hand power and it is not adapted to the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is available now?

Dr. WYMAN. They are using it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It was put in the building sometime after the building was erected?

Mr. PEASE. In 1858 we purchased the ground at Chelsea. It was in the fifties that these hospital buildings were built. The entire thing up to date has cost \$376,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no statement there as to when the present laundry machinery was put in?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; but very likely it was about 1860, the year after the completion of the building.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CAIRO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Cairo, Ill.; for improvement of approaches to grounds, \$1,000." Is that for the purpose of leveling off the ground, and so on?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; preparing the sidewalks and roadway up to the building.

The CHAIRMAN. That building has been erected within the last few years?

Mr. PEASE. About ten or eleven years ago, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you erected that building at Evansville yet?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; it has been finished and is occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it deemed necessary that both a hospital at Evansville, as well as at Cairo, should be erected?

Dr. WYMAN. It was.

The CHAIRMAN. They are pretty close together.

Dr. WYMAN. That is a matter which was decided by my predecessor.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT CINCINNATI.

The CHAIRMAN. "For custom-house and post-office at Cincinnati, Ohio, painting and repairs, \$25,000." Now, all that comes within the scope of the general appropriation for repairs, does it not?

Mr. PEASE. It does; but if you will bear it in mind, Mr. Chairman, \$25,000 would be almost too great an amount for the work that is authorized to be done to be taken from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That depends upon the amount of that appropriation.

Mr. PEASE. Certainly.

POST-OFFICE AT CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Clarksville, Tenn.; for purchase of site and commencement of building, \$10,000." In the note below here you say "Limit of cost, \$10,000." What have you done there up to this time?

Mr. PEASE. Congress passed an enabling act last session, but made no appropriation. We ask that an appropriation be made this session that we may purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. No appropriation was made?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About what time in the last Congress was that building authorized? Do you remember?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir; it is stated right here, if you will excuse me for a moment [looking over a book]. I find it was the act of March 3, 1891, the day before adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN. What would the site of that building be likely to cost? You would not expect to spend more than \$3,000 or \$4,000 for a site there?

Mr. PEASE. We do not want to pay more than that. Whether the Government can purchase it for that or not I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole building is to cost only \$35,000, and it would be pretty steep if they should pay more than \$5,000 for the site.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. For general repairs. That stands on the same footing?

Mr. PEASE. I would like to have Mr. Edbrooke explain that item.

Mr. EDBROOKE. We ask \$100,000 for the Chicago building. We want four new elevators. The building is in need of constant repairs, and on account of the constant settlement of the foundation it is impossible to state what we will be called upon to do.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires the examination of an expert to say as to the settlement of the ground?

Mr. EDBROOKE. That has been examined.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you expended the appropriation of 1892?

Mr. PEASE. We have \$1,500 to-day.

Mr. SAYERS. You have spent a great amount in repairs?

Mr. PEASE. The Supervising Architect has not authorized anything to be done except in case of emergency.

Mr. SAYERS. All that comes out of the general repair fund?

Mr. PEASE. It is for repairs and preservation of buildings. The item for more elevators is new.

Mr. SAYERS. There has been expended nearly \$250,000 in the last three and a half years for repairs.

Mr. PEASE. For repairs, improvements, and heating. For instance, the judge of the court wants an additional room, it becomes necessary to contract to put up a partition across a room, dividing it into two rooms. The cost of that would vary from \$200 to \$800.

The CHAIRMAN. That building is in pretty good condition, is it not?

Mr. EDBROOKE. No, sir; it is not in a good condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been in it in the last few months?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not in as good condition as at any time within the last eight years?

Mr. EDBROOKE. There are constant settlements going on, and the building is in a worse condition than it has ever been.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the sinking is scarcely perceptible?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Owing to the weakness of the foundation certain doors have settled away from the arches some 14 inches. It has caused the stone arches to drop away from their positions.

The CHAIRMAN. That occurred some years ago?

Mr. EDBROOKE. That has occurred recently.

The CHAIRMAN. That has not been going on as bad in recent years as formerly?

Mr. EDBROOKE. I did not mean to say that that had all occurred within a month or two. It is constantly settling.

The CHAIRMAN. You can use the general fund for all those purposes?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir, unless something should occur which we do not expect.

The CHAIRMAN. It would depend on the amount of the fund?

Mr. EDBROOKE. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The CHAIRMAN. For completion of building under present limitations you ask an appropriation of \$50,000?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that \$400,000 has already been appropriated, and you have actu-

ally expended in round numbers \$176,000 and made liabilities for \$167,000. That leaves over \$100,000 on hand.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. No. Four hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated, and of that amount \$176,000 have been spent and \$167,000 contracted for, which leaves \$57,000 in the Treasury.

Mr. SAYERS. Under head of liabilities and outstanding contracts, there will be required to meet them \$167,486.78.

Mr. PEASE. That is largely liabilities.

Mr. SAYERS. When will they mature?

Mr. PEASE. During the latter part of 1892, and then we will want to contract further.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would go still further with contracts?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir. We would contract for the interior finish. This is to put the building under roof.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think that \$57,000 would last you for that purpose until the next session of Congress, when we could make an appropriation for the remainder of it?

The CHAIRMAN. That will be used for approaches and things like that?

Mr. PEASE. No; that will all go toward finishing the interior.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think that without stopping this work or interfering with it at all that you could get along with this appropriation of \$57,000 until the next session?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; that is just what the figures are based upon, so that we will not be compelled to stop. We have not looked any further than is necessary to contract for continuous work.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you send us the exact dates when these liabilities will mature?

The CHAIRMAN. The present appropriation completes the building, except the inside work, and covers it?

Mr. EDBROOKE. It completes the exterior and places it under roof.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not include windows and doors?

Mr. EDBROOKE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This building is in pretty good condition?

Mr. EDBROOKE. It is in a fair condition, Mr. Pease says.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. For Surgeon-General's house, approaches, walls around the grounds, improvements to grounds, and Surgeon-General's operating room, etc. That has been estimated before?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an estimate for the present year of \$30,000, and there was appropriated \$20,000. How was that money expended?

Mr. PEASE. That was for the completion of the breakwater and grading the grounds down to the lake. There was a steep place there which formed a real basin. We had to fill in places so as to make the grading slope from the building down to the water. To prevent the washing away of the grounds we had to put in a breakwater.

The CHAIRMAN. That cost \$20,000?

Dr. WYMAN. We had a balance available and the \$20,000 appropriated enabled the Department to award the contract for the grading.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this building erected?

Dr. WYMAN. In 1868.

The CHAIRMAN. You had appropriated for it at various times sums of \$10,000, \$15,000, and \$30,000, and was all that used for betterments and improvements?

Mr. PEASE. Yes, sir.

Dr. WYMAN. The \$15,000 was for surgeon's house and approaches. The surgeon is obliged to live in the hospital, which interferes materially with the management of the hospital. I think that at all the marine hospitals the surgeon's house should be detached.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that ever been estimated for before?

Dr. WYMAN. I think not. The \$15,000 is new. The room occupied by the surgeon's house is needed for patients.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Why is it that the Surgeon-General's house should cost as much as \$15,000?

Mr. PEASE. It ought to be a nice stone house, and correspond in design with the present building.

Dr. WYMAN. This is the finest hospital we have. There is an item for an operating room, \$2,500. That room is needed now to conform to modern ideas. They had a bad light.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been estimated for before?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now nearly 12 o'clock, and perhaps if any members think of any questions they would like to ask it would be better to occupy the time in that way.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to call the attention of the Supervising Architect to the fact that on page 320 in the Appendix in the Book of Estimates the name of Frank Grygla appears as having been paid \$7 per day for 313 days in 1891, or \$2,191 during the year. Then on page 322 the same name appears at the same compensation for the same period. Is that a double payment or not?

Mr. EDBROOKE. It is is not a double charge.

Mr. PEASE. It is merely a statement prepared in accordance with the Statutes at Large, showing the name, occupation, time of service, rate of compensation, and the total amount of compensation. He is appointed there as assistant of repairs. I think the man sent to Sitka, Alaska, was paid out of the fund for the repair and preservation of buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. I understood you to say a few moments ago that you paid this man out of the appropriation of \$15,000 for this building in Alaska.

Mr. PEASE. I said I was not sure of it. I said I thought so.

Mr. SAYERS. On the bottom of page 320 I see the names of a number of employes in the office at Washington, D. C. Under what act of Congress do you make those payments?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You mean the persons who are put down as inspectors of heating apparatus, etc.?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes; assistant superintendent of repairs, etc.

Mr. PEASE. Under the general appropriation act, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. If you will turn to section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882, you will find that act says that no civil officer, clerk, draftsman, copyist, or messenger shall, after the 1st of October next, be employed in the Executive Departments or branches thereof, at the seat of government, except at such rates as may be specifically appropriated by Congress for such clerks and other persons during the fiscal year. The law also forbids the employment of such persons, to be paid out of the contingent expenses, unless there is authorized therefor a specific payment by law.

Mr. PEASE. Under the general provision limiting the amount of expenditures I think the limit last year was \$200,000 and that it contained a special clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ these persons.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice here in the building at San Antonio, Tex., an office employe has been going down and acting as assistant superintendent of repairs. Was he in the employ of the office otherwise?

Mr. PEASE. No, sir; when he was detailed to go to San Antonio he had nothing to do with anything else and was paid from the San Antonio appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. But you say he was paid from the fund for the repairs and preservation of public buildings. If paid from the San Antonio appropriation, how could he have been paid out of the other fund?

Mr. PEASE. (After examining papers.) I am in error there. He was appointed to go to San Antonio to complete certain works in that building. The Supervising Architect suggests that the remainder of the appropriation would not admit of the employment of a new superintendent for the completing of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. You have a certain fund coming out of repairs and preservation and the law authorizes you out of the appropriations made for public buildings to reserve a certain part for the payment of necessary officials. I understand that this amount is paid out of the fund for repairs and preservation of buildings.

Mr. PEASE. I am not so familiar with that branch as others, but I will make a note of it and answer you.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would. I want to understand the workings of the office. I wish that when you go to the office you would find out how it is that the salary of Mr. Grygla is paid out of one fund, that is, out of the fund which you are allowed to employ the force of the office for public buildings in course of erection, and those who appear to be paid out of another fund, the repairs and preservation of buildings. I want to see whether he has been paid twice or not.

Mr. PEASE. I think I can explain that. Is it for the same time?

Mr. SAYERS. It is for the same time, three hundred and thirteen days, at \$7 per day, and I would like a full explanation for the authority to pay these parties at the same time in Washington.

Mr. PEASE. I will do so.

FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

The committee having under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill, the following gentlemen appeared; Mr. E. S. Edbrooke, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, accompanied by Messrs. Pease and Duprey, of the Architect's office; also Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The subject involved at the last meeting was the matter of public buildings, including all construction made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and Gov. Sayers had some questions which he was propounding. As a general thing I think the reports and information furnished in the regular way give us a good idea of the condition of the service.

COURT-HOUSE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Mr. SAYERS. For a court-house at Sioux City, Iowa, I see the limit of cost was \$250,000, the amount appropriated was \$125,000, the amount paid out was \$58.36, and the liabilities \$21,425, so you have more than \$100,000 on hand, I understand?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you expend more than that during the next fiscal year, there being no liabilities out?

Mr. DUPREY. Mr. Edbrooke desires me to explain that the amount shown as expended was for the advertising for a site. That amount shows the contract liabilities to be paid for the property. The site has been accepted, and they are now preparing the matter of title at the Department of Justice.

Mr. SAYERS. You have prepared the plans and specifications?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Having prepared your plans and specifications, and having gotten ready to advertise, can you spend more than \$100,000 during the next fiscal year?

Mr. DUPREY. Under the statutes contracts can not be made exceeding the amount appropriated, and therefore the Supervising Architect deemed it proper to have the balance appropriated in order to provide for making the contract.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to know is, can you expend profitably more than \$100,000 between now and the 1st of July, 1893?

Mr. DUPREY. I should say yes, considering the matter of contract liabilities.

Mr. SAYERS. But can you expend more than the balance you have on hand between now and the 1st of July, 1893?

Mr. DUPREY. It would be impossible for me to answer in regard to the actual payments. I think contracts will be made covering the full amount.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have to run for this fiscal year a little over \$100,000. Gov. Sayers' point is whether you could spend \$125,000 before July, 1893?

Mr. DUPREY. I understand the question very thoroughly, but sometimes economy must be studied and to make part contracts sometimes involves extravagance. The Supervising Architect wants to use economy by placing the amount largely under one contract.

Mr. SAYERS. I have had some experience about these matters and there is one class of contracts, for instance, the inside furnishing, that can not be made until the finishing of the walls and the brickwork.

Mr. DUPREY. In a building of this kind, where the limit would be \$200,000, the contract should be let for the erection and completion of the building, except the elevators and approaches, and the whole work is therefore included in one contract.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you mean to say that the contract for the interior finish, as well as the remainder of the building, should be let under one contract?

Mr. DUPREY. That has been the case in a number of small buildings where the limit of cost has been \$750,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. SAYERS. That was not true as to the San Antonio building.

Mr. DUPREY. That was built some years ago. I will call attention to the Winona, Minn., case, where the amount appropriated was not sufficient to provide for the work that was desired to be placed under one contract, and the contract had to be carefully drawn so as to prevent obligations being incurred on the part of the Government, as economy indicated that it should be all under one contract.

Mr. BINGHAM. When do you expect to complete this building?

Mr. PEASE. It would take for the exterior finish about twelve or fourteen months and then the contract for the interior finish should be begun without delay.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT SIOUX FALLS.

Mr. SAYERS. The limit of cost is \$150,000; \$75,000 has been spent, leaving \$81,139.89, with \$250 liabilities under contract. Have you prepared the specifications?

Mr. DUPREY. The matter of title there has not yet been properly settled, according to the last report. The expectation is that we will settle all questions of title,

make payment for the property, and get the plans ready so as to commence construction this summer. It ought to be completed within the period now being considered—within a year from the adjournment of this session.

Mr. SAYERS. About what time do you think you will have your plans and specifications completed and be ready to begin the work?

Mr. DUPREY. Some time this summer.

Mr. SAYERS. What time this summer?

Mr. DUPREY. That will depend on the time that the Attorney-General consumes in passing upon the title; that is the only matter of delay. The Attorney-General's Office has numerous cases before it.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that \$20,000 was appropriated and only \$9,055 is subject to liabilities under outstanding contracts. As no money has been paid that leaves you something over \$10,000?

Mr. DUPREY. That matter is in the hands of the Supervising Architect.

Mr. PEASE. The appropriation of \$20,000 was made for a new ward, and the ward building was put under contract. It is now nearly completed and will be ready within one or two months. There has been no payment made on account of assumed contracts. The hospital buildings, however, cost very nearly \$10,000. With the remaining \$10,000 it is proposed that we will put in new heating apparatus for the entire hospital, consisting of several buildings.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you no medical officers' quarters now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; but they are not suitable quarters for the surgeon and assistant surgeon, all of whom are married.

Mr. SAYERS. Have they any quarters now?

Dr. WYMAN. They have some quarters, of which they complain very much, as being unsatisfactory—the part of the building formerly used as a laundry.

Mr. SAYERS. Do they live in those now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but they are not suitable. The hospital itself is crowded. There is a great deal of business done there, and it is on the increase.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for an electric-light plant, extension of wards, and additional laundry machinery?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they have no suitable provision for lighting the hospital, having used an old gas machine. The laundry machinery is absolutely required. The extension of wards is asked for on the ground that the wards are not large enough.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$24,000 do all that?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that been in operation there?

Dr. WYMAN. That was erected in 1875. It was built on the pavilion plan. The situation is a few miles outside of San Francisco.

NEW POST-OFFICE BUILDING FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. I will make one inquiry in regard to the public building for the post-office in the city of Washington. I would like to get from you a general statement of the purchase of the site and the state of the fund. There are \$250,000 appropriated for 1891 but nothing for 1892. I will ask you if there is a limit to the cost of the site?

Mr. DUPREY. The original act authorized the acquisition of site and contained an appropriation for a sufficient amount of money to purchase the site, making no limit.

Mr. BINGHAM. What was the date of that act?

Mr. DUPREY. It was passed in June, 1890, being an act for the acquisition of site and erection thereon of a building, and appropriated a sufficient amount of money to pay for the site, and limited the cost of the building to \$1,800,000. The act of August 30 modified the first act and changed the word "offered" where the same appears in section 2, and provided that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that the price demanded is just and proper, he can make payment for it, and it extended the limit of the cost of the building to \$1,800,000. Again, the act of March 3, 1891, increased the cost of the building to \$2,000,000. There was no requirement as to the height of the building originally. The act of 1890 requires it to be eight stories high and makes the limit of cost \$2,000,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. And that still continues?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir; and the plans are prepared and have been approved. Everything has been done, and I will say that the Government saved about \$250,000 in its procedure of condemnation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did the site cost?

Mr. DUPREY. The awards of damages aggregated \$651,215, including certain leasehold interests.

The CHAIRMAN. That made the whole limit of cost for site and building a little over \$2,600,000?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir. I want to say that the aggregate of those awards was some \$253,230 less than the owners of the property originally demanded as the price to be paid for the site. The plans are prepared, and after the title was acquired it provided for an eight-story building. They are now going to work on the excavation, and I presume that in the course of the next two months they will get out the foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now available \$250,000?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir. We have had expenses for erecting a fence, constructing a superintendent's office, and are now making excavations.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will that cost?

Mr. DUPREY. \$15,000 or \$20,000. I would also state that there is a peculiar fact about this act which makes it differ from the general statutes in regard to public buildings. The act authorizes a post-office at Washington, and empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts without regard to the appropriation available—that is, contracts within the limit of cost—so that we can have sufficient money between the time this Congress adjourns and the appropriations are made at the next session to provide for any contracts that may be entered into.

Mr. SAYERS. You have more than \$247,000 on hand, including liabilities under outstanding contracts. How long will that amount of money last you?

Mr. DUPREY. Mr. Edbrooke went over that very carefully with his chief computers and concluded that the amount first asked for in the estimates for 1892, \$500,000, would be the actual amount required to make payments for the work under contracts made or that may be made between this time and such time as Congress shall make further appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. Five hundred thousand dollars, with what you have on hand, will last you until the 1st of July, 1893?

Mr. DUPREY. Seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars can actually be paid up to that time.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know how long it will last?

Mr. DUPREY. It will last until the next appropriation is made, until March, 1893.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you assume that this appropriation shall run from the 1st of July to the 4th of March?

Mr. DUPREY. Under the statutes these appropriations are available from the passage of the act and are continuous.

The CHAIRMAN. What contracts are outstanding now?

Mr. DUPREY. At present only the contracts are for the excavation.

Mr. PEASE. It is eleven hundred and odd dollars for that and \$6,000 is the sum total.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those for?

Mr. PEASE. For the erection of a fence and the construction of a superintendent's office, all of which are practically completed.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have cost how much?

Mr. PEASE. The superintendent's office cost \$1,165.

Mr. DUPREY (to Mr. Sayers). I made a statement of the balance available under appropriations heretofore made to be \$215,000. I now find it is about \$246,000.

Mr. SAYERS. I see it is printed here.

The CHAIRMAN. No other contracts have been made up to this time?

Mr. DUPREY. No, sir. But we will immediately contract for the basement, the areas and walls, and the cut-stone work for the superstructure, so that the construction can be proceeded with in the proper way.

The CHAIRMAN. This will run you up to December next?

Mr. PEASE. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will run us. That will include building the foundation, concreting the foundation, and the other general foundation work.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT TROY, N. Y.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that \$500,000 is the limit of the cost of this building and site. Four hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated, \$105,000 has been expended, and \$179,373 is subject to liabilities under contract. When will those liabilities mature?

Mr. DUPREY. I have not that, but I will furnish it.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations for public buildings are made available at the time made, are they not?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whenever an appropriation is authorized to purchase and erect a public building, how soon after that, as a general rule, do you need a superintendent?

Mr. DUPREY. About the time the title is settled for a site. The superintendent is then assigned to duty about the time that we advertise for proposals. He is never paid nor employed prior to that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not some time elapse between the time when the title is perfected and the time when the work is actually begun?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir, necessarily, on account of the time that expires before the plans are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. In that view, would it not be practical to employ a superintendent only from the time the work actually begins?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir; and that is the present practice. It is sometimes deemed equitable to allow the superintendent's appointment to date from the time that the advertisements are issued for the reason that he is required to furnish full information for bidders, to furnish plans, and to be present and inspect foundations and make certain tests of the foundation. He never is paid until his services begin.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is his compensation?

Mr. DUPREY. From \$5 a day up, according to the extent and magnitude of the work.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to know how far your plans are matured so as to submit the contract for the work at this Washington building.

Mr. EDBROOKE. The working drawings are well under way. The contract for the basement will next be given out.

Mr. BINGHAM. The contract you will make now will be simply for the basement?

Mr. EDBROOKE. The foundation and basement, that is, up to the principal floor, including the ironwork of the superstructure, which is to be granite, and after the basement and area walls have been finished, contracts will immediately follow for the rough and cut stone for the superstructure.

Mr. BINGHAM. What kind of stone will you use?

Mr. EDBROOKE. That has not yet been decided.

Mr. DUPREY. Will you permit me, Mr. Chairman, in the matter of plans to call attention to the statements as made by the Supervising Architect to the Secretary of the Treasury, and also to the statement made in the Secretary's report for last year in regard to this recommendation in reference to superintendence of buildings? The point in the recommendation is that the best service that it is possible to secure to the Government is by the employment by the Government of a regular corps of skilled and competent men to be employed as superintendents, so that when a foundation was required for a particular building we could send there a competent man, and when that is completed and that man no longer needed he could be sent to another building where he was needed and a man specially skilled in the line of stone and iron construction could be sent to take his place, and these men be changed as needed from time to time. The great advantage would be that we would have experienced superintendents in the service. They would know the regulations and what the decisions in previous cases were. That would give very much better results, as they would be experts in their several lines. The reasons therefor are fully set forth in the reports I have mentioned. I do not know whether they will be made the subject of a special recommendation, but a bill covering the provisions has been introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. That is well worthy of consideration and your statement would indicate that we should give it considerable care.

Mr. DUPREY. At present those appointments usually depend upon the selection of citizens and the recommendation of local parties. Of course that is gratifying to the citizens, but it frequently leads to the selection of men not thoroughly fitted to be in charge of the work. That fact is not developed until after a considerable period expires. Under our plan we could keep competent men to do that work, and I hope you will examine the reports on that subject.

REPAIRS TO TREASURY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 8 you have an estimate of \$25,586 for repairs to the Treasury building, the Butler building, and the Winder building. How do you propose to apportion that money?

Mr. DUPREY. That matter is under the charge of the chief clerk of the Treasury Department and not under the Supervising Architect.

The CHAIRMAN. There are always some little repairs to those buildings, especially the Winder building, which has been the subject of repairs ever since I have known it.

Dr. WYMAN. The Butler building is in an unsanitary condition. The plumbing is of an old type. It has caused a great deal of sickness in the bureau and there are people there sick now in consequence of the bad plumbing and the imperfect heat. There is great need of its being thoroughly repaired.

Mr. DUPREY. Mr. Edbrooke requests me to make a statement of a general character. You are aware that his office is divided into several divisions and that the Supervising Architect expects certain service from each. He has certain work prepared by the chief computer, the chief engineer's division, and the constructing division,

as well as in the accounts division. The result is that that consideration and work was submitted to the Supervising Architect, and after that was done the Supervising Architect consulted Assistant Secretary Crounse, under whose jurisdiction that department of the work comes in the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary Crounse and Mr. Edbrooke went over the ground carefully in connection with the detailed estimates, considering all the points as economically as possible as to the amounts needed, and the amounts were further cut down to such figures in certain cases as were understood to be the lowest amounts that could with economy be used. It would lead to extravagant results and would not be in the interest of economy in construction if a building were carried to the top of the basement story and then suspended for lack of funds, so that the object in regard to each case was to carry the building to a certain point within the period that would elapse between the adjournment of this session and the time when the next session would make further appropriations, and it is believed that the amounts asked in each case are the minimum amounts that would be required to secure the best results, namely, the continuation of the work to a given point, and the most economical and satisfactory result. Of course if a work is carried to a point and suspended where it necessitates the covering of the walls and the employment of people at various times and places, it involves an unnecessary expense; that is, unnecessary in so far as the items could be avoided if the work had been earnestly prosecuted.

Mr. SAYERS. Why have you included under the head of repairs and preservation of public buildings quarantine stations?

Mr. DUPREY. That is on account of the estimates as made by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service.

The CHAIRMAN. You have charge of the erection of those buildings?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir. I will say this; that in the report of the Supervising Architect a full explanation is made of the fact that when there are no specific appropriations made for repairs, or for work connected with marine hospitals, that the general appropriation for repairs and preservation is expected to provide the means for doing the necessary work. That interferes with the application of the funds under that appropriation to the other buildings under control of the Treasury; that is, completed and occupied buildings, and after giving considerable study to the subject I think, by reference to the Supervising Architect's report, you will find it stated logically and in the interest of the public service.

It was the opinion of the department that if a definite amount were set apart from repairs and preservation of public buildings it could be used in connection with the repairs of hospitals where no specific appropriation had been made for those buildings. It is therefore requested that the fund for repairs and preservation be increased for the next fiscal year and that an additional amount be set aside for exclusive work at the marine hospitals where no appropriation is made.

Mr. SAYERS (to Dr. Wyman). Are you permitted to use any of the revenues accruing to the Marine Hospital Service for the repairs of buildings?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. It has been done, I believe, in exceptional instances, but it is not customary.

Mr. SAYERS (to the Supervising Architect). Congress appropriated for 1891 \$250,000 for repairs and preservation of public buildings, and it also appropriated a like amount for 1892. Are not those sums of money sufficient to answer the purpose?

Mr. DUPREY. You will find on page 189 of the report of last year following the preamble, a statement that 143 public buildings were occupied and completed in 1881, which represented an aggregate expenditure of public moneys amounting to \$40,924,913. In 1891 it shows there were 236 completed and occupied public buildings subject to be drawn upon from this general appropriation for general repairs and preservation, which cost the Government of the United States \$8,132,843.10, and the appropriations for future repairs and preservations and for repairs and preservation of all marine-hospital buildings not specially appropriated for, was \$250,000. You can see the increase in the rate.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not undertake to say that the buildings which have been just completed need appropriations for repairs?

Mr. DUPREY. Yes, sir; they need elevator service, and things get out of order, which have to be paid out of the general appropriation if no balance for construction is available.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would not the amount for heating be the same?

Mr. DUPREY. No, sir; we have to provide for heating public buildings; so that this year the estimates of the Supervising Architect, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has requested that the amount of appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings be increased to \$330,000, and that an additional amount be included, say, \$20,000, for marine hospitals and quarantine stations, making the aggregate amount \$350,000. In the introductory remarks of that report the Supervising Architect says that there never has been a careful study made of this matter in detail from the standpoint in which he puts it, at least so far as anything in the office shows. The real facts showing the aggregate cost of buildings had never

been presented in the Architect's report, and he deemed it was proper and his duty to this committee and this Congress to have those facts laid before you for such determination as might be proper.

STATEMENT OF DR. WYMAN.

MARINE HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON, S. C.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for a surgeon's residence \$5,000?

Dr. WYMAN. The officers and the steward have to live in the hospital, among the patients, and the space is needed for the patients.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you many patients there.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. About how many?

Dr. WYMAN. We treated 204 patients in the hospital last year. I suppose we have 25 or 30 patients all the time; it is a small hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the quarantine stations, the estimates for last year were \$80,000 and the appropriation was \$50,000, just as it had been for 1890. The estimate for this year was \$80,000 and the appropriation \$50,000. You have requested an additional \$30,000.

Dr. WYMAN. That is a mistake, as I have explained.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 9, for the repairs of public buildings, custom-houses, post-offices, court-houses, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, how does it happen that quarantine stations were never appropriated for before in that item?

Dr. WYMAN. Because these quarantine stations are rather new. They have been erected since 1888, and being new we have not had many repairs to make upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of what fund has the money been supplied?

Dr. WYMAN. Out of the yearly appropriation for the maintenance of quarantines.

The CHAIRMAN. The fund now amounts to about \$100,000. Do you remember how much it was at first?

Dr. WYMAN. It was \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can that fund be made available for any purpose connected with this service?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, that depends upon how the President looks at it. It is at the disposal of the President, and if he thinks the necessities of the situation require that he should expend it, then the quarantines may do so, but if he should not happen to think so, then the quarantines would have to be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. He has made allotments of very considerable sums. The original appropriation was \$250,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. That was expended largely in this Florida epidemic.

The CHAIRMAN. It is available in the discretion of the President?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Still, we have to show that there is danger of the introduction and spread of these epidemic diseases. The matter is submitted to the Attorney-General. We have to get an opinion from the Attorney-General upon the subject, and it is rather a hard matter to get it sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why submit it to the Attorney-General. It is within the discretion of the President, and was so expended when the emergency arose.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money was expended under this item for the prevention of epidemic diseases during the fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. About \$20,000 out of that fund.

Mr. SAYERS. How much has been expended during the present fiscal year, up to the 1st of January?

Dr. WYMAN. None.

Mr. SAYERS. There were only \$20,000 expended during 1891, and none for the first half of this year, so that you have on hand \$140,212.46?

Dr. WYMAN. The President made an allotment out of that to meet the quarantine expenses during the remainder of this fiscal year. I had forgotten the epidemic at Harris Neck, Ga., which has just closed, and the bills for which amount to between \$3,000 and \$10,000. We were called upon by the governor to assume charge of that epidemic, which had gotten beyond the control of the State authorities.

Mr. SAYERS. There are only about \$100,000, but you include in that what would be necessary to be expended during the balance of the fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not include that.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money do you think the Government ought to have at its disposal for the prevention of epidemics?

Dr. WYMAN. I think that there ought to be at least \$200,000 or \$300,000 at the disposal of the President for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount has never been so large.

Dr. WYMAN. At one time it was \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And half of that has been appropriated for emergencies?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Mainly during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. We are hardly liable to have yellow fever earlier than July.

Dr. WYMAN. Very seldom. There are other things more to be dreaded than yellow fever—cholera, for instance.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. Is that liable to appear?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not say. It is constantly prevalent in the East—in Syria.

The CHAIRMAN. It reached northern Europe two years ago.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought there was some in Russia.

Dr. WYMAN. I believe there was, in the neighborhood of Odessa. We were threatened with cholera on both sides.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the state of the quarantine service in Boston?

Dr. WYMAN. That is a local quarantine. They have on Deer Island a very good plant. They do not call upon the General Government for any aid.

Mr. SAYERS. I am told that there are only two States, Massachusetts and Texas, which do not call upon the Government in such an emergency.

Dr. WYMAN. I would like to call attention to the San Francisco quarantine. Lately a vessel discharged some 500 immigrants, having among them three or four cases of variola. We have them there now. I mention that in explanation of the necessity for a station there. I see by a telegram in the Evening Star of the 29th of January that smallpox has spread rapidly in the quarantine on the island, and that there were eleven well-defined cases. From a telegram I find it is not so bad, however. The Army very kindly gave up to us a portion of Angel Island, and since then they have become very much worried lest the emigrants should wander off toward their portion of the island, and they have established a dead line and fenced off the grounds. Five thousand dollars is absolutely necessary for the establishment of a suitable station there.

The CHAIRMAN. All the inland stations have none, and where they need to be established I suppose they have their own systems.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. The idea has been to develop the autonomy of the States in health matters. There are, however, times and places where it is necessary for the national Government to supplant the work of the States. For instance, that at Cape Charles is for the benefit of the Southern States; and the cities of Richmond, Baltimore, and Washington are dependent upon that station. In the same way, the Delaware breakwater protects Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with your request I transmit, herewith, a statement with regard to the appropriations which have been made in the several years past for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

Very respectfully yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service.

Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, M. C.,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

	Appropriated.
Act August 7, 1882, Vol. 22, United States Statutes, page 315	\$100,000.00
Act March 3, 1883, Vol. 22, United States Statutes, page 613	100,000.00
Act July 7, 1884, Vol. 23, United States Statutes, page 207	(*)
Act March 3, 1885, Vol. 23, United States Statutes, page 496	300,000.00
Act August 4, 1886, Vol. 24, United States Statutes, page 237	(*)
Act March 3, 1887, Vol. 24, United States Statutes, page 524	(*)
Resolution September 26, 1888, Vol. 25, United States Statutes, page 630.	200,000.00
Act October 2, 1888, Vol. 25, United States Statutes, page 522	(*)
Act March 2, 1889, Vol. 25, United States Statutes, page 954	{ †25,000.00 100,000.00
Act August 30, 1890, Vol. 26, United States Statutes, page 387	(*)
Act March 3, 1891, Vol. 26, United States Statutes, page 969	(*)

*Unexpended balance.

†The act of March 2, 1889, appropriated \$100,000 and the unexpended balance of \$100,000 appropriated by resolution of October 12, 1888, for aid to yellow-fever sufferers. Twenty-five thousand dollars of that amount has been credited to the appropriation for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

Expenditures from the appropriation for preventing the spread of epidemic diseases.

Fiscal year ended—

June 30, 1883.....	\$56,606.43
June 30, 1884.....	54,947.54
June 30, 1885.....	50,828.30
June 30, 1886.....	72,177.73
June 30, 1887.....	47,387.80
June 30, 1888.....	56,158.24
June 30, 1889.....	252,011.75
June 30, 1890.....	51,720.45
June 30, 1891.....	30,308.40
Period ended January 31, 1892.....	23,483.53

The unexpended balance of the appropriation on February 1, 1892, was \$129,369.83. Of this amount the President has set aside \$30,000 for the maintenance of quarantine stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request I transmit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures relating to the marine-hospital fund during the past five years.

Very respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, M. C.,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Receipts and expenditures, Marine-Hospital Service.

Fiscal year.	Receipts.			Expenditures.
	From tonnage tax.	From care of foreign seamen, etc.	Total.	
1887.....	\$561,873.20	\$3,254.42	\$570,227.62	\$461,336.17
1888.....	489,381.67	7,060.02	496,441.69	528,844.66
1889.....	477,047.19	9,508.04	486,555.23	540,134.53
1890.....	565,749.73	8,947.80	574,697.53	566,848.31
1891.....	520,333.46	13,427.31	533,760.77	564,528.53

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of February 4 (received on the 6th), asking how the expenditures in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891 of the Marine-Hospital Service, which are in excess of the receipts for those years, were provided for, I have respectfully to state that in 1890 the expenditures were less than the receipts. In the other years named the excess of expenditures was provided for by the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the fund accumulating from the collection of the hospital and tonnage tax in former years. In case of receipts over expenditures the excess would be credited to the marine-hospital fund. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund on June 30, 1891, was \$75,528.01.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, M. C.,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

The subcommittee having under consideration the sundry civil appropriation bill met at 10 a. m.

Mr. S. I. KIMBALL, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, appeared before the committee and made the following statement:

Mr. SAYERS. How are these salaries fixed?

Mr. KIMBALL. The salaries of superintendents are fixed by law, with the exception of the salary of the superintendent of the seventh district, which was raised on an appropriation bill last year, I think.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the seventh district?

Mr. KIMBALL. It is on the coast of Rhode Island.

The CHAIRMAN. How many superintendents are there?

Mr. KIMBALL. There are twelve, and one assistant superintendent. The coast of Rhode Island is separated by a strait, and it is a difficult one to superintend. There is an assistant superintendent there. It ought to be a separate district.

The CHAIRMAN. That salary was formerly how much?

Mr. KIMBALL. It was \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we should increase these salaries of the 254 keepers of life stations and houses of refuge?

Mr. KIMBALL. There was an increase there last year.

Mr. BINGHAM. Why this difference in salaries—some \$1,000, some \$1,500 and some \$1,600?

Mr. KIMBALL. They are fixed by statute.

The CHAIRMAN. And the salaries have been ranged, except the South Carolina one, with reference to the perils of the service?

Mr. KIMBALL. The salaries were ranged at the time of the passage of the bill establishing the Service, which was in 1882, according to the difficulties attending the performance of their duties. If you take the coast of New Jersey, it has 40 men. The coast of Maine had at the time of the passage of the bill only 7, but now it has more. The stations have been increased, and the salaries ought to be readjusted. There is no equity in the matter as it stands at present.

Mr. SAYERS. Ought it to be increased or diminished?

Mr. KIMBALL. I do not think they get too much. The salaries at present are all out of proportion to the salaries of inspectors of steamboats, for instance.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you find any difficulty in getting men to fill the places?

Mr. KIMBALL. Well, I have found difficulty in getting the right kind of men to fill those places. If you take the coast of Florida, we find it difficult to find the proper man at the salary we pay there. I will say that the present man is an excellent superintendent; when he was appointed his salary was \$1,200 a year.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do they have houses?

Mr. KIMBALL. They have to furnish their own houses.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do they get any transportation?

Mr. KIMBALL. They get the actual necessary expenses under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not employed all the time?

Mr. KIMBALL. Some of them say that it is impossible for them to do their duties, and they have asked for clerks, which I have denied as I did not think I had authority to allow them clerks; and if I did have I should not do it, for I think a man ought to do all that work himself. It does require, in almost every instance, all their time. The superintendent of the fourth district writes me that he has been working night and day, and is breaking down his health.

The CHAIRMAN. What are his duties?

Mr. KIMBALL. He superintends the purchase of all articles of supplies in the district and is the paymaster of the district, as he pays the crews and keeps the accounts of all the stations. As a disbursing officer he is under a bond of \$50,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Such work as that would not break down a man's health.

Mr. KIMBALL. I am only telling what he says. I think they earn all they get.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no outdoor exposure?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Take this station, including South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; where is that superintendent located?

Mr. KIMBALL. He is located in Florida. There is only one station in South Carolina, and all the other stations are on the coast of Florida.

Mr. BINGHAM. How many stations are there in his district?

Mr. KIMBALL. That is district No. 7. There are two fuel stations and ten houses, of refuge. He has a vast territory to go over. The means of travel are very difficult as you are aware.

Mr. SAYERS. His transportation is paid?

Mr. KIMBALL. The necessary expenses are paid.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the \$1,500 salary?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. You speak of forty men on the coast of New Jersey. How many months in the year are they actively employed?

Mr. KIMBALL. From the 1st of September to the 1st of May. That is the case, not only on the coast of New Jersey, but on the entire Atlantic coast. On the lakes they are on duty from the opening of navigation until the close of navigation. The lakes freeze up in the winter time; the active season is usually from about the 1st of April to the 1st of December, according to the rigor of the season.

The CHAIRMAN. These men, as a general rule, are persons engaged in other industries in the neighborhood of the stations, I suppose?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; they have to reside at the stations all the time, and are compelled to perform active duties. They have to maintain a patrol all night, and in bad weather during the day, and are divided into watches of four men each.

Mr. BINGHAM. The chairman means during the inactive part of the season.

Mr. KIMBALL. They do as they please then. We have no control over them, except as I have stated. They are obliged to respond, however, to any signal from the station to go to a wreck that might occur. They are under articles of engagement of enlistment for a year; but they receive pay only at the rate of \$50 per month during the active season. Whenever they go to a wreck in the inactive season they receive \$3 a day or \$3 for each occasion. On the New Jersey coast we could not get them for \$100 per month in the summer season. They get occupation on the outside, such as fishing and taking out excursion parties.

The CHAIRMAN. There is, in the first place, the superintendent, then the keeper of the life-saving station and the life-boat station?

Mr. KIMBALL. There is a superintendent. The coast is divided into 12 districts, and each has a superintendent. The districts are divided into stations.

The CHAIRMAN. On the Pacific coast, how many stations are there?

Mr. KIMBALL. There are 12 stations.

The CHAIRMAN. How many altogether?

Mr. KIMBALL. I think 238.

The CHAIRMAN. I was interrupting you as to the organization. You can proceed with that.

Mr. KIMBALL. There is a keeper for each station, and the crews are under the keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the keepers?

Mr. KIMBALL. To take charge of the stations and have entire control of the crew. When a wreck occurs, the keeper takes the steering oar in the boat and directs all the operations. He lives also at the station, and governs the men as a sea captain would govern his crew.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of buildings are erected for these stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. We have to erect buildings there to accommodate a crew of 7 or 8 men.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is your average crew?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes. They live there all the time. They leave their families and live that isolated life.

The CHAIRMAN. From the 1st of September to the 1st of May?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are furnished support?

Mr. KIMBALL. They are furnished nothing but compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. They live in the stations, and sleep there, and the Government furnishes nothing except the food?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes; they have to clothe themselves.

Mr. SAYERS. Do they occupy these places?

Mr. KIMBALL. During the inactive season the keeper is obliged to reside there or in the immediate vicinity. Sometimes he has a little cottage some distance away.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are employed at each station?

Mr. KIMBALL. At some seven men, and at others eight. Some stations have been allowed to keep seven men on the Atlantic coast during the entire season. When a season becomes very rigorous, which is after the 1st of December, we usually put on a fourth man, and in that way get rid of paying that keeper during September, October, and November.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the keepers, what are their salaries?

Mr. KIMBALL. I will read you the section referring to that, because I want to speak about it.

Mr. Kimball read section 5 of the act of May 4, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint and fix the annual compensation of the several keepers of stations and houses of refuge.

Mr. KIMBALL. When that act went into operation, I did not consider, as the condition of matters was at that time, that those men ought to have \$800 a year, and in my estimates I always submitted \$700 per annum, so as to give a little leeway in order to pay the extra \$100. In one or two instances the Secretary thought it ought to be paid, on account of their isolated condition, such as shore leave, and where it was necessary to hire men. In one or two cases of that kind the Secretary allowed the full compensation of \$800. Then I thought that there ought to be an extra hundred dollars in specially meritorious cases, such as acts of bravery. I thought it might operate as an inducement for heroic efforts; and as it stands now there are 10 out of 250 who are paid \$800.

The others are paid \$700 with the exception of keepers of houses of refuge on the coast of Florida, who have the care of stations and are guardians of the property, and who in cases of a storm at sea which should happen to be disastrous, and should any men be thrown on shore and be in need, could go to the hospital of that station. They were allowed \$400 at first, and since that time it has been increased to \$600. You will see that Congress appropriated \$800 for these gentlemen, and there has been a great deal of complaint about it. These men want to get all they can, and I have suffered considerable blame because I have not included this amount in the estimates. I will say now, however, that it has become a necessity to pay them the full amount of their compensation, with the exception of keepers of houses of refuge, because we are losing these men very fast. Since the commencement of the present fiscal year we have had fourteen of our keepers to resign from stations, and they were among our best men. These men are not mere fishermen of the ignorant class. They are compelled to keep the station records and are men of considerable education. We are losing them rapidly. Therefore I have put in the estimates this year an amount covering the full compensation, with the exception of the keepers of houses of refuge, and that is why the estimates for keepers are increased above that of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not proposing to increase the number of keepers?

Mr. KIMBALL. I want to say that that was the understanding that I had with Mr. Randall when he was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We had a conversation about it and that was the arrangement at which we arrived. The difficulty of keeping men has become so great that I have felt it my duty to make this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the increase in the number of keepers, what is proposed to be done in that respect?

Mr. KIMBALL. That increase of the number of keepers is compelled by the increase in the number of stations.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the other two stations? You have had heretofore 252.

Mr. KIMBALL. Now we have 254. I want to say that that is by reason of an act of Congress passed May 4, 1882. Now, the accounting officers of the Treasury have made a decision which is that unless there are provided for in the appropriation bill a certain number of keepers, more than is actually needed on duty, that these men can not be continued upon the roll.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. If you are only given a certain number of keepers and one is disabled and you have to supply his place, unless pay is provided, you can not do it.

Mr. KIMBALL. In order to meet the requirements there are more keepers than there are stations in the service, and we have to make room for that class.

Mr. COGSWELL. How many stations have you?

Mr. KIMBALL. We have now 238.

The CHAIRMAN. From 238 up to 252 you have facilities for relieving them?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir, and I will say that the appointment of keepers of stations that may be built during the ensuing fiscal year is not embraced in this compensation. The estimate for keepers does embrace the compensation for the anticipated displacement of men and embraces only a fraction of the compensation for the prospective stations.

The CHAIRMAN. You have run up tolerably rapidly, have you not? For these keepers the estimates in 1888 were \$128,000, and in 1889 it ran back to \$154,000. In 1890 it was \$159,000. In 1891 it was \$167,000, and in 1892, \$169,000; in 1893, \$193,000. Up to 1889 the whole amount you estimated for was allowed. For 1890 the estimate and the appropriation were the same.

Mr. KIMBALL. Last year it was cut down at my own instance. A considerable time elapses from the time we make our estimates until it comes before the committee.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you, then, that the reason for this increase from 252 to 254 is for the purpose of providing keepers to take the place of those that have been injured in the service?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir, and for new stations. You must remember that it is more than the actual number of stations.

The CHAIRMAN. There are more keepers now, of course, than there are restations. There are 238 stations.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir, there are more keepers, but not that number more, because

we can not tell how many of these men are going to become disabled, and therefore we can not tell what the exact number will be. The policy of the Committee on Appropriations has been in all cases to make it enough to allow that additional compensation. My estimate is based on the actual necessities of the service as they exist now. The estimate for keepers is for the number of keepers that were actually paid. I have tried to make the estimates as well as I consistently could, as I felt I had a right to do it. The principal increase has been the addition to the salaries of the keepers where the law authorized it, and where I think the time has come when it should be done.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you in the habit of creating a deficiency?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; I have never done that in my life.

Mr. BINGHAM. What would be the cost of these additional stations if the committee saw fit to recommend it to the House, the increase from 252 to 254.

Mr. KIMBALL. It might not be anything.

Mr. SAYERS. That is simply for the exigencies of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. That was what I supposed was the idea.

Mr. KIMBALL. It does not provide any money necessarily, and you appropriate none against that item.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1891 for serfmen the estimate is \$785,000, and the appropriation is \$740,000.

Mr. KIMBALL. There are twelve keepers in each district except one on the coast of Maine. The following is a table of the number of men and their salaries.

The keepers' salaries are as follows:

District No. 1, 12 at \$800 each.....	\$9,600
2, 23 at \$800 each.....	18,400
3, 38 at \$800 each.....	30,400
4, 40 at \$800 each.....	32,000
5, 17 at \$800 each.....	13,600
6, 29 at \$800 each.....	23,200
7, 2 at \$800 each }	
7, 10 at \$600 each }	7,600
8, 8 at \$800 each.....	6,400
9, 9 at \$800 each.....	7,200
10, 15 at \$800 each.....	12,000
11, 1 at \$400.....	
11, 23 at \$800 each }	18,800
12, 12 at \$800 each.....	9,600
10 new, estimated average \$450.....	4,500
Total.....	193,300

In the eleventh district there is a station where I allowed the keeper only \$400. The reason we have allowed that man only \$400 is that there has been no crew employed, and this has been used as a house of refuge. There ought to be a crew there, and I suppose we will have to put one there. In that case it would require \$800.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. KIMBALL. At Beaver Island, Lake Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that below Mackinaw?

Mr. KIMBALL. It is southwest, over to the Wisconsin side. I suppose it is 60 or perhaps 100 miles from Mackinaw.

The CHAIRMAN. That would bring it down below Petoskey, Mich.?

Mr. KIMBALL. I think it is. That is on the eastern side.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the law, has the Secretary the authority to establish additional stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. I will tell you how that is done. At almost every session of Congress there is authorized the establishment of new stations somewhere or other.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need an act of Congress if you had an appropriation to establish a station.

Mr. KIMBALL. It is a question whether we do not have it on Long Island and the New Jersey coast, but I never have exercised that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they stand on a different footing?

Mr. KIMBALL. It is because of section 42, by which the Secretary has authority to establish such stations on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey. It is an old act and we have never acted under it.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no revenues from your service except such as is appropriated by Congress?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the crews or serfmen. I notice that in 1885 you estimated for \$734,000 and the appropriation was \$680,000. In 1886 you estimated for \$738,000 and the appropriation was \$710,000. There is no estimate for 1885, but the appropriation for 1885 was \$680,000, and for 1886 it was \$730,000 and the appropriation was \$710,000. For 1887 your estimate is \$738,000, and the appropriation is the same; for

1889 the estimate is \$740,000, and the appropriation is the same; for 1891 the estimate is \$785,000, and the appropriation is \$778,000, being a little reduction; but in 1892 the estimate was \$814,000 and that sum was appropriated. Now that covers a period of seven or eight years, and in that time the increase has been \$76,000. It has increased from \$734,000 to \$838,000. The appropriations from 1885 to 1892 have been increased from \$680,000 to \$814,000; that is an increase of \$134,000.

Mr. COGSWELL. This increased expense, to a great extent, is entirely attributable to new stations that Congress has given you.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; I may say entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates have been \$50,000 from 1886 up to the present time, but the appropriations for 1886 and 1887 were \$40,000, a reduction of \$10,000.

Mr. KIMBALL. The reduction from \$50,000 to \$40,000 was made by the committee, not on my recommendation.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you use all of this appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir. In those two years they were cut down to \$40,000. That was done in the House upon the suggestion of the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations. In June, 1888, a large number of stations were authorized to be built, as mentioned by Mr. Holman some time ago. You will remember that there was a contest at that time, and when I came before the committee in regard to that Mr. Randall, who was chairman at that time, had a conference with me in regard to it, and we arrived at an agreement in regard to those stations. I said I thought the growth of the life-saving service ought not to be rapid; that I had endeavored to have its growth slow and sure and wanted it put upon a strong and good foundation. I recommended the appropriation of certain sums annually to build stations. I thought that the amount I asked for would build them as rapidly as I could take care of the service, and we had a sort of stipulation at that time that the appropriation of \$50,000 should be made annually, instead of making an appropriation of \$200,000 or \$300,000 all at one time for the purpose of building them.

The CHAIRMAN. The aggregates of these appropriations are as follows, leaving off fractions: The total estimates for Life-Saving Service for 1891 is—

Mr. KIMBALL. There are thirty-one stations authorized to be built which have never been built yet.

Mr. BINGHAM. Have they not been started?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They could not be built until appropriations were made.

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think that \$50,000 will not cover them?

Mr. KIMBALL. It will build about seven.

The CHAIRMAN. But it will enable you to increase the number of stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; by about seven. We can build some stations cheaper than we can build others, according to the locality.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has that been about your average increase?

Mr. KIMBALL. Several years ago there were more. We could build more then for the same money. A station that cost \$5,000 to build and equip six or seven years ago will cost \$7,000 now.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Has there been that increase in the percentage of cost.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; it has been in wages and material. Our equipment is somewhat greater also.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1891, as I was about to say, your estimate was \$1,022,000 in round numbers for the entire service.

Mr. KIMBALL. I think the bidders who usually contracted to build these life-saving stations are getting to be more careful in their estimates on them. A great many bidders lost money, as they found our inspections were closer, and in a great many instances the contractors failed. They were usually small contractors, who lived in the neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1891 the estimate was \$1,022,000, and there was appropriated \$1,013,000; in 1892 the estimate was \$1,054,000 and the appropriation was \$1,054,000. The appropriation for 1890 was \$971,000, while the appropriation for 1891 was \$1,013,000. Do you remember how it happened—the estimates are not stated here for 1890—but how did it happen that there was that difference in the appropriations between the years 1890 and 1891?

Mr. KIMBALL. I can not tell you unless it was the increase in the stations, and some years our expenses for repairs to stations are much larger than others. We have to rebuild stations sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. The difference is \$43,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. Sometimes stations are destroyed by fire and then we have to rebuild them.

The CHAIRMAN. What would a station cost?

Mr. KIMBALL. About \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. They are wooden buildings large enough to accommodate a keeper?

Mr. KIMBALL. They must be large enough to accommodate a keeper and a crew. They all live there. I want to say one thing, if you will give me time. You appropriated \$50,000 last year for the erection of new stations. An act of Congress was passed on the 25th of April, 1890, authorizing the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to put upon exhibition at such place as may be allotted to it one of the life-saving stations now authorized to be established by law and to equip it with all the apparatus now in use in our life-saving stations, to be removed at the close of the Exposition and placed again at the point authorized by law. You will remember the bill provides a certain appropriation to carry out its provisions, and that law authorized the Government to do that, as I understand it. I know of no reason why the life-saving exhibits should not be made in the same way, but the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, Mr. Fred. Brackett, who was assigned to certain duties in connection with that, wrote a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he stated that it was his opinion that this World's Fair exhibit should be made out of that appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of new life-saving stations.

The CHAIRMAN. Who decides that?

Mr. KIMBALL. This was the opinion of the chief clerk of the Treasury, Fred. Brackett. Mr. Brackett's letter was referred to the First Comptroller, Mr. A. C. Matthews, who replied on January 14 approving Mr. Brackett's opinion. On receiving this, I wrote to the Secretary giving my views in regard to it, and asked that that might be referred also to the Comptroller, to see if he still adhered to his former opinion. To that the Comptroller wrote a letter stating that he adhered to the opinion expressed upon the 14th of January, 1891, indorsing the opinion of Mr. Brackett.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you begun to expend any of that \$50,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to give notice that I am going to endeavor to stop that, and to prevent you from expending that money in that way.

Mr. KIMBALL. I think that is right. I handed this to Secretary Foster (who had come in in the meantime), and he approved my view of it, but made this remark: "I find the Secretary is directed by law to erect a comprehensive life-saving apparatus at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. I regret to be compelled to give my approval to the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury." You appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of stations. Now, the First Comptroller has decided that the payment for that exhibit at the World's Fair of the Life-Saving Service must be paid out of this \$50,000 appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost of that—\$10,000 or \$15,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. I do not believe it could be done for less than \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury does not hesitate to approve the diverting of that money?

Mr. KIMBALL. His remark is rather against it.

Mr. BINGHAM. He protests against it, but approves it because that is the only available fund.

Mr. KIMBALL. I am inclined to think that the Comptroller may have a pretty good case. If you will allow me, I will read this letter of Col. Brackett's, although I am opposed to it.

(Mr. Kimball then read the letter which was placed in the possession of the committee.)

Mr. SAYERS. Have you reserved out of this appropriation of \$50,000 any money for the purpose of putting up buildings?

Mr. KIMBALL. There is an unexpended balance of something over \$25,000. I have not felt that I had authority to spend that for reerection at other points.

Mr. SAYERS. I am going, if I can, to prevent the diversion of that money for such a purpose.

Mr. KIMBALL. I hope you will, and I hope it will pass.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. MAHAN, ENGINEER SECRETARY OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your relation to the light-house service.

Capt. MAHAN. I am engineer secretary to the Light-House Board.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I think it would be a good idea if you would put in this record what is the exact meaning of your classification. It did not seem to be understood by the members on the floor of the House the last time it was presented.

Capt. MAHAN. They are specified at the head of each one of these lists. It is a little paragraph at the head of each list, and it might be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they impose a tax upon vessels? Mr. Herbert made a speech in the House which related to that subject.

Capt. MAHAN. The English impose a tax of six pence a ton on all vessels passing their lights.

The CHAIRMAN. On foreign vessels?

Capt. MAHAN. I think it includes their own.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that tax sufficient to keep up their system?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; but that does not go into the general treasury. That is paid over to the trinity establishment which maintains that light-house system. They are at perfect liberty to spend it as they please for anything in relation to the light-house establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. It stands upon the same footing as our marine hospital establishment, except that ours is supported by a tonnage tax upon foreign commerce alone and the light-house system in England is maintained by a tax on all vessels passing their lights.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; I so understand it.

Mr. BINGHAM. The English system does not, however, do the constructing?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir. This money is absolutely at the disposal of the trinity establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a good system?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes; it is a most excellent system, as the Government allows the light-house board to increase the fund if short in one direction by taking from another part of the fund. Supposing in our system we have a specified amount for repairs, and a certain specified amount for supplies for stations, it might be that we would need repairs on account of storms, and we could take that from the part of the fund which was set apart for supplies. If we can take that from supplies and put it on to repairs our establishment would get along a great deal better.

The CHAIRMAN. You make these suggestions having in view the appropriation of the sum in gross. My question was concerning the system of maintaining this light-house system by a tonnage tax on foreign and domestic vessels.

Capt. MAHAN. The Board never has liked that idea. They maintain that in the interest of humanity the Government ought to maintain all the warnings needed as preventives of shipwreck.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; but why is it not a proper charge upon the tonnage, especially that of foreign ships?

Capt. MAHAN. Most advanced nations do not do that. The French do not do it.

Mr. SAYERS. There is not enough foreign tonnage here.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. That is all the kind we have.

The CHAIRMAN. We would not have very much foreign inland tonnage.

Capt. MAHAN. That tonnage does not go all along the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. It is enormous in the lake trade.

Capt. MAHAN. No; the tonnage on the Canadian lakes is almost nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. I went up there as a member of the Committee on Commerce, and there was there at that time two foreign vessels going through our canal. Ours may have enormously increased since, but unless you have investigated the subject yourself I should have the impression that the amount of commerce on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan was very great.

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; I was on duty at Buffalo Harbor from 1886 to 1890, and the Canadian commerce is only one-fiftieth of our own at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the coast down below. There are three or four lines with independent tramp steamers running to points below the Gulf of Mexico. All those foreign vessels have the benefit of our light-house system on the coast.

Mr. SAYERS. You would not tax a vessel between this country and the Central and South American States?

The CHAIRMAN. It would make no difference where it was. It seemed to me to be a very fair system. It is true that France does not do it, but in other nations it may be done. Perhaps it may be done by Turkey.

Capt. MAHAN. I do not know about Turkey.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Why would it not be a good idea under the Holman amendment to insert this clause: "Provided, however, that hereafter a tonnage tax shall be imposed on all vessels, domestic and foreign, which pass our light-house system."

The CHAIRMAN. I am in favor of that. (To Capt. Mahan.) How do they enforce the collection of this tax in Great Britain?

Capt. MAHAN. I have never investigated it. I suppose they enforce it through their officers. I do not know what the details are. I have simply taken it as a general system. It has never been thought well of in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. In your estimates for this branch of the service you estimate largely for new apparatus, do you not?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; but the estimates are divided, one for new works and one for maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we take the first. That is for the new enterprises, page 10. You expect to construct how many each year?

Capt. MAHAN. As many as Congress will authorize. The construction of light-houses are always special items. They are what we call our specials in contradiction to the estimates for maintenance. In other words, as many as Congress authorizes and gives us money to build we will build. Sometimes it takes a long time to get the land, as condemnation proceedings must be resorted to.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount is appropriated, I believe, for each light-house separately, is it not?

Capt. MAHAN. It is so appropriated for all new works.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never had a general fund?

Capt. MAHAN. Never.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the general estimates for the survey of light-house sites and erections?

Capt. MAHAN. That has generally been \$1,000 for examination of light-house sites, for publication and for actual selection and acquirement.

The CHAIRMAN. As a general thing in the last 8 or 10 years, what has been the annual number of light-houses established?

Capt. MAHAN. About 25 or 30.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have been increasing at the rate of about 25 a year?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the number been as high as 25 a year, for the last 8 or 10 years?

Capt. MAHAN. I think that formerly, judging by the appearance of the bills and items, they were built rather more rapidly than at present. We have extended the system to such an extent that we do not need quite so many now. The first stations cost \$130,000 to \$150,000. There are very few now under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these "urgent and indispensable" have been estimated for before?

Capt. MAHAN. There are 17 in these estimates. Some are small. One is for \$1,000 and another \$1,100. There is one at Escanaba for \$1,000.

At this point the committee adjourned until Friday Feb. 5 at 10 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

Committee met at 10 a. m.

Capt. MAHAN reappeared.

Mr. SAYERS. Of these light-houses that are marked "indispensable," to which ones would you give the preference if we were only to allow a certain number?

Capt. MAHAN. We have no choice. The Board has assigned them as fairly as possible, according to the exigencies of the service, to the different districts of the country.

CAPE MEARS LIGHT-STATION.

Capt. MAHAN. We want \$5,000 there for a wagon road.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would be required to build it?

Capt. MAHAN. It is estimated for at \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the distance?

Capt. MAHAN. If I remember it is about a mile to the country road; more property will have to be condemned.

Mr. SAYERS. How much property would have to be condemned?

Capt. MAHAN. I should have to refer back and I will let you know.

Mr. SAYERS. When you go back to your office will you send us a memorandum showing the amount required to make this road and how much land is to be purchased?

CAPE MENDOCINO LIGHT STATION, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; that is in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. The construction is already done?

Capt. MAHAN. We thought we would have to get some means of communication, as we have to cross about 1,230 feet of private land.

Mr. SAYERS. The cost is \$1,000?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; for that and the necessary legal expenses incident to condemnation.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the necessity for this road?

Capt. MAHAN. We have no other way of reaching the highway.

Mr. SAYERS. How have you been getting out?

Capt. MAHAN. I suppose the keeper has been allowed to go out on sufferance. The road can be closed at any time.

Mr. SAYERS. Have the people owning this road been objecting to your using it?

Capt. MAHAN. I do not know, sir; but at the same time we can not afford to be shut up in that way. It may be necessary to go to the station when the tender is somewhere else, and then the station may be temporarily out of use when we have the tender.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. That is authorized. We simply ask that we may be allowed to use the present appropriation, which has been given for a new depot, in extending the landings, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. Would that be sufficient to complete it and put it in good repair?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If we allow you to do this, will this depot and the repairs answer all the purposes down there for some years?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; this is simply for moving and enlarging the present building.

ELEVEN-FOOT SHOAL LIGHT STATION.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it that you want that changed?

Capt. MAHAN. It is simply because with that \$60,000 we can provide three or four light-ships and aid the increasing navigation greatly.

Mr. SAYERS. You can build three of those ships?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What would be the annual expense of keeping up one of those ships as compared with maintaining a light station?

Capt. MAHAN. They are more expensive to keep up than a station. They cost probably twice as much to maintain as a single station.

Mr. SAYERS. If we allow you to buy the ships the cost will be six times the cost of maintaining the lights?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You say this amount is not sufficient to build the light station. How much more would be required?

Capt. MAHAN. I should have to refer to the records for that.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be kind enough to send a memorandum of that to the clerk of the committee?

KEY WEST LIGHT STATION, FLORIDA.

Capt. MAHAN. That is not authorized. That sum is to improve that station. We will have to raise the tower so that the light can be seen. The trees have grown up to such an extent as to obscure the light. As vessels change their course they get out of sight of it.

Mr. BINGHAM. I suppose it is really dangerous for it to be there with the trees around it.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; at certain points they can not see it.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it require \$4,500 to build that work?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; in the first place we have to take down all the upper part of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. Will that increase the efficiency of the light?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; and I do not think we shall have to come back for any more money.

NEW LIGHT-SHIP OFF NANTUCKET.

Mr. SAYERS. How about this?

Capt. MAHAN. This is old and should be replaced. It was built about 1855.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there not a good ship there now?

Capt. MAHAN. The ship is pretty well worn out.

Mr. SAYERS. You can get along without another?

Capt. MAHAN. I don't know what Capt. Coffin would say.

OIL HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. For oil houses for light stations you have been receiving \$15,000 a year for 1890, 1891, and 1892; and estimates for 1893 are \$15,000.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Capt. SAYERS. Did you use all the appropriation of last year?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; we used the bulk of the appropriation. If you will allow me I will give you an illustration of that matter. We absolutely need \$15,000, and as a matter of fact we need more. There is great danger in storing oil at those stations. The station at Cape May was struck by lightning last year, and the flash came down to within 3 feet of the oil. It would have been a loss of \$5,000 if the oil had been struck.

Mr. SAYERS. You would not strike out the provision which says that the houses shall not exceed \$550 and cost?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; we can not build one at Cape May for \$550. My predecessor got some bids, and the best one he had was \$750. I got one for \$680, but we can not build one at Cape May for \$550.

Mr. SAYERS. Are there any other places where you can build them for that amount?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; I could give you a list of them.

PATROL STEAMER FOR ST. MARYS RIVER.

Capt. MAHAN. That was authorized last year.

Mr. SAYERS. You want \$4,000 more?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you lease this steamer?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; she has to be strong enough to pick up these buoys and go back and set them again. That is not a high price for a steamer of that kind.

Mr. SAYERS. How long have you been leasing this steamer?

Capt. MAHAN. I think only last year. It has become a necessity on account of the increase in navigation. The channel is narrow, and has to be distinctly marked.

Mr. SAYERS. You think this is absolutely necessary for the safety of navigation?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; this has been found to be absolutely necessary. We could do without it, but navigation could not.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, NEW YORK.

Capt. MAHAN. That is a work heretofore authorized by Congress and is still going on.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you used all your appropriation?

Capt. MAHAN. There is a contract now in force which will consume it.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$40,000 this year; could you do without that?

Capt. MAHAN. We can; but not with advantage to the Service. The \$40,000 would be more economical than two appropriations of \$25,000 each.

TENDER FOR THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. SAYERS. How many tenders are in process of construction for the northern lakes?

Capt. MAHAN. One, the *Warrington*, for the use of the ninth district and the eleventh district. This is a tender for the inspector of the ninth district.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you compelled to have a tender for the inspector of each district and one for each officer?

Capt. MAHAN. We have three. Each engineer has charge of two districts. There are two inspectors for the two districts. The present tender for the ninth district has become too small and she can not get around well enough.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for Lake Michigan, and for what officer is it?

Capt. MAHAN. It is for Commander Ludlow, who is inspector of the ninth district.

Mr. SAYERS. Why could not the engineer use that?

Capt. MAHAN. He has his own tender now, which is under replacement. The *War-rington* is badly worn, and it is difficult to keep the station going.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it necessary that the engineer and inspector should have a vessel?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of the Service.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I understand you have a vessel for the engineer of each of the two districts, the ninth and the eleventh?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have three vessels and four officers?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; we have one engineer and two inspectors.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you have three vessels and three officers?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The purpose is to replace one of those vessels?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes; she is too small, and very nearly worn out. We want to replace the *Dahlia*.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have a vessel for each inspector and each engineer?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir. In the third district we do not have any engineer. That is a finished district and there is none needed there. The engineer can reach the station without any difficulty.

NECESSARY.

Mr. SAYERS. Now we come to the "necessary."

Capt. MAHAN. These come under the second class, which are not of as much importance as those of the first, through which we have just gone.

ROCKLAND LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

Capt. MAHAN. That construction has been authorized, but no appropriation has yet been made.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it very necessary?

Capt. MAHAN. We can get along without it. These are not as necessary as those in the first list.

Mr. SAYERS. Commerce will not be very greatly injured if you do not build this. I suppose you can get along without it for the present?

ST. CATHERINES LIGHT-STATION, GEORGIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. That is authorized, but we can get along without it.

CHEQUAMEGON POINT LIGHT-STATION.

Capt. MAHAN. These which are classed as "desirable" are regarded by the Board as being the least necessary of any. So far as that is concerned we can do without the whole of this list.

Mr. SAYERS. This is not authorized?

Capt. MAHAN. Chequamegon Point is authorized. This is an appropriation for a harbor light and for additional assistance; it is additional to the one which was appropriated for March 2, 1889, which has been authorized. The appropriation has been made for it and the work is under construction. I think, as a matter of fact, the work has been finished. The present light should be nearer to the other point. We wish to use a part of this \$10,000, and also to put a harbor light and fog bell farther in on the bay. We do not regard that as particularly important.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this is absolutely important?

Capt. MAHAN. None. We can do without all of these. These are what we call "desirable." We would be glad to get them but we do not think they are of sufficient importance now. Further on as commerce increases they will get to be indispensable.

Mr. SAYERS. Does that apply to everything under the head of "desirable?"

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; we can do without all under the head of "desirable."

Mr. SAYERS. You can do without them without danger to commerce?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir. There is only one appropriation which we regard in the Light-House Board as positively indispensable, and that is the general appropriation for keeping up the light-house establishment.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. To strike that out would break you all up?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

LIGHTED GAS BUOYS.

Capt. MAHAN. Lighted gas buoys are a new thing and are exceedingly desirable in cases where we have new apparatus. Sometimes a ship is laid up for repairs and we take a lighted gas buoy and set it out and leave it for one or two months at a time.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you wish those words stricken out? My recollection is that that clause was put in at the special recommendation of Capt. Coffin during the last Congress.

Capt. MAHAN. I will tell you: The reason is that a great many people will furnish things for a certain price if they know they can not get more. If this is a patented article and the owner can not get more he will sell it for that. We can say to him that the Government will not allow more than \$2,000 and he will generally take that.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you strike it out?

Capt. MAHAN. I would suggest that you leave that until Capt. Coffin returns.

Mr. SAYERS. These others are merely desirable works?

Capt. MAHAN. They are of no importance whatever. In other words, they are things which it would be very well for Congress to have, but if the appropriations are going to be limited, they can be put off until some future time.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. That brings us down to page 33, which is all of it.

Capt. MAHAN. The general appropriations have to be taken up.

SUPPLIES FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. I find on page 34 that you have had appropriated for this year \$375,000.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been asking for the past two years \$408,000.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. It has been stated that one of the reasons why your articles cost more is that you have to pay duties on these articles that you are compelled to buy abroad.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Taking your whole supplies for the last year, have you any idea what it amounts to?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; but I will send it to you.

Mr. SAYERS: Send us a memorandum of the amount for 1891, and up to the present time.

Capt. MAHAN. On a great many of these things duties were not paid last year because they were ordered before the passage of the tariff bill. The lantern for the first light-house cost about \$18,000 and we can not buy it anywhere except in France. We had to pay 45 per cent duty on it.

Mr. SAYERS. When you go to your office please send me a statement of how much your expenses have been for the first six months of the present year, and then what has been the amount of your expenditures on account of duties paid to the Government on articles that you are compelled to buy from abroad. I take it that you buy nothing abroad except what is necessary to be purchased there.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir, that is true.

Mr. COGSWELL. Ask him if he can not get along with \$375,000.

Mr. SAYERS. I asked him, and he says the appropriation would barely serve to keep his lights supplied.

Mr. SAYERS (to Capt. Mahan). Beginning with the 1st of July next, you will have thirty-nine more stations to provide for than you have had up to that time?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the average cost of each of the stations?

Capt. MAHAN. That is an exceedingly difficult matter to give because they are variable.

Mr. SAYERS. If you are to have thirty-nine new stations more than you had last year, how is it that the estimates for 1892 and 1893 are precisely the same.

Capt. MAHAN. One reason is that the amount for the places finished are in many cases not sufficient to keep them up, and they have been allowed to run behind. We must get them into good condition. I speak more particularly of repairs. We can not keep the stations up and in proper and thorough repair, and they are constantly dropping behind. Before a great while we shall have to come in with a great big appropriation.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (of Kentucky). The estimates for 1891, 1892 and 1893, are \$408,000 for supplies for light-houses.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. During that time there has been an increase in the number of lights, and how does it happen that the estimates for those—bearing in mind the increase—is the same amount as your estimates for 1891?

Capt. MAHAN. We are trying to obey the wishes of Congress and reduce every possible figure we can, as we find that appropriations are probably not going to give us the means of keeping things up to the notch at which we should like to have them kept. We have therefore let our stock run down.

Mr. SAYERS. For 1891 have you used any of your stock; or rather, was that enough to meet the current expenditures?

Capt. MAHAN. Scarcely.

Mr. SAYERS. You have some for this year?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. It will be sufficient, will it not?

Capt. MAHAN. It will not be sufficient to enable us to keep things up as we wish to. We have a certain standard in regard to these things and we would like to keep them up to the level of the French system if possible.

Mr. COGSWELL. You think with this estimate of \$408,000 you can keep the service up without seriously or permanently impairing it.

Capt. MAHAN. I think we can.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you have those thirty-nine new establishments ready for use by the first of next year?

Capt. MAHAN. We certainly shall have thirty of them ready for use next year.

Mr. COGSWELL. I asked you if the amount named in the estimates will seriously impair the service?

Capt. MAHAN. It will not impair the service for a small number of lights, but it will be a detriment according to the number of lights which we hope to have established by that time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are there any lights now not in use in view of the meager provisions?

Capt. MAHAN. We have just been able to squeeze out enough to keep them going.

Mr. COGSWELL. That is equivalent to saying that these appropriations will curtail the establishment in view of the increase?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; it will prevent our showing the other lights that are now being established.

REPAIRS TO LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been asking \$400,000 for three years past, and also for this year?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got \$335,000 for 1890, \$340,000 for 1891, and \$345,000 for 1892, and would not \$345,000 be sufficient now?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir. The appropriation for repairs has never been sufficient, even with our present establishment. On that point I can speak from experience, as I am just off of service from one of the districts. I could not keep the buildings up in the condition in which they ought to be kept up. I never could make anything in the way of systematic repairs. I had to patch up a little here and a little there, and could not get at it in the way in which it ought to be done for the lack of funds.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that you ask for 1,200 keepers instead of 1,175. That is an addition of 25.

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir. It is not impossible that the number may run up to 1,250. That will depend upon the 39 new lights.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimated for 1891 \$652,200 a year and got \$630,000. Was not that sufficient?

Capt. MAHAN. It is not enough to get good men, and men who are capable of doing that work. The work is hard; they have to be up all night, and they have to work in the daytime and keep the station in repair. They are kept at work all the year round at a salary of \$575, which is less by \$25 than the amount allowed by law.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do they have houses or quarters?

Capt. MAHAN. As a general rule they are furnished with quarters.

Mr. SAYERS. They are not furnished with provisions?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, in a few isolated cases provisions are furnished, where no other arrangements can be made.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

Mr. SAYERS. For 1890 your estimates were \$225,000 and you got \$215,000. For 1891 you estimated \$284,000 and got \$245,000; for 1892 you estimated \$290,000 and got

\$250,000; for 1893 you estimate \$290,000, the same as for 1892. Will not \$250,000 be enough?

Capt. MAHAN. No, sir; we have to allow for nine more vessels in a very short time.

Mr. SAYERS. Will those take the place of old vessels?

Capt. MAHAN. Very few of them will.

Mr. SAYERS. How many will take the place of old vessels?

Capt. MAHAN. Not more than one or two. We will have absolutely six new vessels to provide for. So far as supplies are concerned, there are nine more vessels to keep up.

Mr. COGSWELL. Is the last appropriation expended?

Capt. MAHAN. Yes, sir; it is expended every year. We have nine vessels now undergoing repairs.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

Mr. SAYERS. You have gotten \$335,000 for the last three years. Is there any reason why you should have more this year than last year?

Capt. MAHAN. In the first place the amount of new repairs is constantly increasing. We have not funds from which to pay them, and we have a great many buoys which ought to have repairs in addition to the electric buoy for the new cables at Gedney's in New York harbor. That will cost \$17,000. Vessels come in there and anchor and pull the cable up and break it.

Mr. COGSWELL. Where is that?

Capt. MAHAN. It is at the entrance of New York harbor.

Mr. BINGHAM. As I understand from the criticism that has been made, you need these vessels which you have estimated for. During the last three years you have not had the money which you ought to have had?

Capt. MAHAN. We have not. You will find that that is a matter of the amount paid to the keepers. We lose one-fourth of our keepers every year. They get out of it at the first opportunity and inferior men are absolutely no account. The good men get rid of us and we get rid of the bad men.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

Mr. SAYERS. The estimates for this purpose for 1892 and 1893 are \$80,000. Can you not get along with \$70,000?

Capt. MAHAN. We could in this way, that we could not put in an improved apparatus.

INSPECTION OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is the importance of the inspection?

Capt. MAHAN. Light-houses ought to be inspected at different times. We ought to have a number of men to go around and see that these houses are kept up properly. As it is now we are unable to do it. We have not got funds sufficient to send men around and make these inspections as regularly as they should be done.

LIGHTING RIVERS.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not see that you have added any rivers or channels to your estimates during the last year. You have been estimating \$350,000 a year, and last year you got \$283,000.

Capt. MAHAN. The reason is that we have sudden demands for additional lights at all of these places, and to meet these demands we would have to have \$350,000.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been getting \$1,000 ever since 1889 for this purpose.

Capt. MAHAN. That is comparatively an unimportant matter. It really means that when we want to establish a light in any neighborhood, we have to send an officer to see where it shall be put.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an item on page 44 for labor and expenses of the engraving and printing, for salaries, etc. Your estimate is for \$400,000.

Capt. MEREDITH. That is for compensation of employes.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state how it is that you ask for more money for the next year than you did for this year. The difference is \$64,000.

Capt. MEREDITH. It is based upon the increased amount of work for next year.

Mr. SAYERS. How is it that the work is larger?

Capt. MEREDITH. My estimates are based upon estimates from the Treasury Department and from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the amount that they will need. There is an increase of a million and a quarter of sheets for the next fiscal year, 1893, over that of 1892.

Mr. SAYERS. What creates this necessity?

Capt. MEREDITH. That is with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Treasury Department. I get estimates from them, and my estimates are based on theirs.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you get along with \$367,000?

Capt. MEREDITH. It will be very close.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you estimate a deficiency?

Capt. MEREDITH. No, sir; I have always steered clear of that.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an increase here.

Capt. MEREDITH. My appropriation is divided. I had a surplus in one branch and a deficiency in another. We had a deficiency for employes, but I do not think it exceeded \$1,000.

Mr. SAYERS. So \$370,000 and a deficiency not exceeding \$1,000 are sufficient to run you for 1892?

Capt. MEREDITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation of 1892 do you expend for the first six months?

Capt. MEREDITH. I have not gotten those figures. We exceeded the appropriation for the first six months and we are saving now. I will not have any deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. What were the number of pieces which were asked by the Treasury Department for this year?

Capt. MEREDITH. For the fiscal year 1892, there were 47,973,830 sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. And for the coming year how many?

Capt. MEREDITH. Forty-nine million six hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. That is a difference of how many?

Capt. MEREDITH. About 1,500,000 sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no discretion as to the number of sheets?

Capt. MEREDITH. No; we base our estimates on what we have to do. I have a statement here which is a full explanation of everything, and I will leave it with the committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. The estimates for 1892 are \$332,000, and the appropriations \$367,000. Why was the appropriation made larger than your estimates; or did you make a supplementary estimate? They gave you for the present year \$35,000 more than you estimated for.

Capt. MEREDITH. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you explain why it was that the appropriation for 1892 exceeded your estimates by \$40,000?

Mr. COGSWELL. Have you got a memorandum of the estimates for 1892?

Capt. MEREDITH. I have a memorandum for 1891 which is \$1,265,263.29.

Mr. SAYERS. What was your estimate for this item for 1892?

Capt. MEREDITH. I have not got that separate for 1892.

Mr. SAYERS. We will go to the next item, the wages of plate printers. The appropriation for 1892 was \$530,000, and the estimates for 1893 \$450,000. Why is it so much smaller for 1893 than 1892?

Capt. MEREDITH. I have made an innovation upon the plate printers that will result in a saving of about \$160,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. SAYERS. Under what item?

Capt. MEREDITH. Under the head of "employes." The expense comes off plate printers. That amount will be saved in the tobacco stamps by using the old presses.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not see that in the estimates.

Capt. MEREDITH. You will see it when you take the increased amount of work done.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask us to appropriate for an increased amount of work for next year?

Capt. MEREDITH. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You are asking for an increase?

Capt. MEREDITH. That is only on one item. There will be a decrease in the plate printing.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for an increase of \$20,000 more for engraving material, so instead of saving you are increasing all the time?

Capt. MEREDITH. No.

Mr. SAYERS. Under this first item for labor and expenses of engraving and printing, for salaries, etc., you are asking \$64,000 more for next year than for the present year. Under the head of wages of plate printers you are asking \$38,000 less. Now, when you come to engraving and other materials, you are asking \$20,000 more. Your estimate of appropriation for 1891 is \$1,073,000; for 1892, \$1,006,000; for 1893, \$1,036,000. I do not see any saving in that of \$160,000.

Capt. MEREDITH. The amount of work to be done in the next year, the amount of paper to be handled, exceeds the amount of this year by a million and a half sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the cost of that work?

Capt. MEREDITH. If you takes these up by divisions, you will find it.

Mr. SAYERS. I am taking the total estimate for 1892, \$1,006,000, and for 1893 it is \$1,036,000.

Capt. MEREDITH. I propose to do this next year—1,336,826 sheets more than was done last year.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the cost of that? You claim that you are saving \$160,000 per annum a year in order to explain how it is that your estimate for next year is \$30,000 more than for last year, and you are leaving out this item of \$20,000 for machines, furniture, and fixtures which we gave you last year.

Capt. MEREDITH. On some branches of the expenditure there is an increase, while on plate printing there is a saving. The excess of sheets is 1,336,826, and I ask for \$117,000 less than last year.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. How do you add that up, for the estimates seem to make you ask for more than you had last year?

Capt. MEREDITH. I have been trying to explain. While it is an increased amount it is an increase of the expenses of the employes. These sheets have to be handled. This work that is done on the old presses is done \$12 a thousand sheets less than it was done on the plate-printing presses.

Mr. SAYERS. In order to simplify this matter, I want you to take those three items alone which you say show a saving of \$160,000 and also show the necessary increased cost on account of the increased number of sheets. That you can do.

Mr. COGSWELL. Give us a statement of the whole number of sheets that you are called upon to print this year.

Capt. MEREDITH. You mean for 1893?

Mr. COGSWELL. Yes, sir; give us the cost of the 49,000,000, and also what would have been the cost of that 49,000,000 before you started your saving.

Capt. MEREDITH. I will do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. The great body of your force have their salaries fixed by law?

Capt. MEREDITH. Some are fixed by law.

FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. L. G. SHEPARD, IN CHARGE OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. SAYERS. You got \$935,000 for 1891, and the same amount for the present year. Had you any deficiency?

Capt. SHEPARD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Did the service suffer very materially from the fact that you did not get the full estimate?

Capt. SHEPARD. I said there was no deficiency; but there was a deficiency on account of our having to charter a vessel to go to Bering's Sea to carry out the agreement between the United States and Great Britain in reference to the seal islands.

Mr. SAYERS. That is an extraordinary expense?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. It does not come within these current expenses?

Capt. SHEPARD. No, sir; that was something that was entailed by this seal matter.

Mr. SAYERS. If it had not been for that special service there would have been no deficiency?

Capt. SHEPARD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that you have some new legislation to provide that officers may be granted leaves of absence, not exceeding thirty days in any one year, and for clothing to be resold to enlisted men. What is the reason for that?

Capt. SHEPARD. Under the present law, as it is construed, our officers (whenever they are granted leaves of absence, if it is only for one day) are compelled to lose their pay. We have two kinds of pay. Nearly all other employés of the Government are allowed thirty days' leave of absence in the fiscal year without any deduction of pay, and I thought it was only just to ask that our officers might be granted that privilege. In regard to the clothing, there never has been any way of furnishing the crew with their uniforms. Although they are compelled to dress in uniform, the officers must purchase it, and it is taken out of the pay of the men.

Mr. SAYERS. That is a bad custom.

Capt. SHEPARD. It keeps the officers' private salaries invested in clothing nearly all the time.

Mr. SAYERS. What you mean to do is, if we allow this provision by which the clothing shall be resold, that you will be allowed to buy as much as may be needed, and then you can re-sell it to the men. It is not proposed to have a clothing establishment as a part of the service?

Capt. SHEPARD. No, sir. The paymaster of the Navy informs me that he will sell me clothing at the same price at which it is issued to the Navy. We could send the clothing to the men and deduct it from their pay when they are paid off.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not think that it would be better for you simply to have the power to purchase from the paymaster of the Navy what clothing you may need from time to time?

Capt. SHEPARD. That is my intention.

MAINTENANCE OF REFUGE STATION, POINT BARROW.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimate for 1892 was \$8,000, and that amount was appropriated; and for 1893 the estimate and appropriation are the same. Is that an important station?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir. It was built, I think, to accommodate 150 men for nine months in the year, and was to be used in cases where whalers were wrecked there, and we sent up the supplies.

Mr. SAYERS. Was \$8,000 sufficient?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir. The expenses have been about \$5,000. There has never been but one wrecked crew there at a time. In the event of a large number being wrecked, and they should have to winter there, it would consume all the provisions, and it would be necessary to send up the full supply. There has never been more than one crew at the station, and it has never been necessary, therefore, to send but a small supply.

Mr. SAYERS. What amount of supplies do you think ought to be kept at that station.

Capt. SHEPARD. Enough for 150 men for nine months.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you keep these supplies from year to year without deterioration?

Capt. SHEPARD. They must deteriorate some; but they are put up in sealed packages and would keep very well in that climate.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you expend all of the \$8,000 for 1891?

Capt. SHEPARD. I think a little less than \$5,000 was spent.

Mr. SAYERS. How much for 1893? Our present fiscal year expires on the 1st of July, 1892.

Capt. SHEPARD. Last spring \$3,685 had been expended for the year 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you expended of the appropriation for 1892?

Capt. SHEPARD. I have not a memorandum of that.

Mr. SAYERS. When you go to your office will you please inform us how much of the \$8,000 that was appropriated for this purpose has been expended during the first six months?

Capt. SHEPARD. I will do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does the surplus stand or go into the Treasury?

Capt. SHEPARD. It goes into the Treasury. I would like to call attention to the fact that should a large number of men be wrecked up there it would be necessary to replenish the station almost entirely, and the only means of sending stores up there is by a ship that goes in April or May. Therefore, I have thought it proper to ask that a larger sum be sent there in order to provide for such an emergency.

FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

STATUE FOR GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Gen. HENDERSON appeared before the committee, accompanied by Secretary Noble and Gen. Dodge, and made the following statement :

Gen. HENDERSON. I will state personally the object of our call. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at its last meeting in October, appointed a committee to take charge and secure the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Gen. William T. Sherman. That committee was appointed and Gen. Dodge is chairman and Secretary Noble and myself are members of it. Gen. Dodge, the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, succeeded in that office Gen. Sherman. The committee appointed Secretary Noble and myself as a committee on legislation to ask for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site and the erection of a pedestal and statue in memory of Gen. Sherman, that being the same amount that was paid for the statues of Gens. Hancock, Sheridan, and Logan.

Heretofore, or until the last Congress, I think the rule which has been followed has been to appropriate for the site and pedestal only, and \$40,000 was appropriated for the statues for Gens. Hancock, Sheridan, and Logan. That was the first appropriation. It was found that in the case of Gen. Logan there was a society that was taking an active part, and Gens. Sheridan and Hancock having been in the Regular Army there was no society to look after them, and their friends thought there ought to be \$10,000 more appropriated. The volunteers and the committee in charge of the efforts made for Gen. Logan thought that their cause ought not to be overlooked, and that if the Government was going to give \$50,000 for a statue for Gens. Sheridan and Hancock, it ought to treat Gen. Logan in the same way. That view met with favor by Congress. I have here a copy of the matter and will leave it with you and only read the latter part. That was passed. We have submitted here a memorial, and have had it referred to this committee to give you jurisdiction of it.

Mr. SAYERS. You simply ask for Gen. Sherman the same amount that has been given to statues for the other generals?

Gen. HENDERSON. Yes, sir. And I will submit it for the preparation of a site and pedestal and the erection of a statue for the late Gen. William T. Sherman \$50,000, said site and pedestal to be erected under the auspices of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, major general commanding the Army; and that any part of the appropriation which is not used for the preparation of the site and pedestal may be used in the completion of said statue for William T. Sherman, using the same language as heretofore in the case of Gens. Sheridan, Logan, and Hancock. The gentlemen chosen to make the selection were, in the case of Gen. Sheridan, the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the chairman of the Sheridan Equestrian Statue Committee. You will notice that the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library was to be one of the members, and that was so in the case of Gens. Logan and Hancock; but I find no reason why the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library should be inserted, and we have drawn it to include the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Because of the relations existing between Gen. Schofield and Gen. Sherman, we have submitted the name of Gen. Schofield. That matter, however, we will leave to you; but we see no good reason for inserting the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. That is all I desire to say. Gen. Dodge is here, and will make some remarks on the merits of the matter.

Gen. DODGE. I will simply state what the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has done. We are trying to raise a better statue than any that has been heretofore erected. We have set our figures to raise about \$150,000, and we have appealed to the other societies, first to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and then to the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic; and we have appointed a committee of citizens in each society, and in that way to appeal to citizens. We find it very difficult to raise money for these matters. The Army of the Tennessee has erected three statues here, and the more we erect the more difficult we find it to be to obtain money. Gen. Sherman having been commander of the Army, I have felt that we should do better for him than for the others, and therefore we have made an effort to raise about twice the amount that has been raised for the others.

Secretary NOBLE. I am here simply as a citizen and a former soldier to support this application. It evidently has the favor of the committee, and I do not think it necessary to detain you by any extended remarks. I earnestly hope the appropriation will be made.

Mr. BINGHAM (to Gen. Henderson). You would rather have this paragraph in the bill as you have drawn it here?

Gen. HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

STATEMENT OF PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that according to the estimates you ask simply for the first item here the same amount that was given for the present fiscal year. We will be glad to hear you on this estimate. By a note I observe that you really ask for an increase of \$25,000?

Prof. LANGLEY. In general the Museum has been carried on largely by people who were working without pay, with the hope of larger appropriations. We have at present fifteen gentlemen serving without any pay, but on account of their interest in the work. We have a strong desire to increase these collections. The American antiquities are being carried to Europe very fast. But we want a working force kept up, and if possible, increased. I can give you a good illustration of that by stating that Mr. Goode, the assistant secretary, has broken down under the work, and has had to go away, and that others of these officials are very much underpaid and are leaving. There are certain men who learn to do special work connected with the Museum, and they are beginning to quit us. This is the direction in which a considerable portion of this money would go.

The CHAIRMAN. The larger portion of it is for salaries. Are you authorized to expend any portion of it for building purposes?

Prof. LANGLEY. I cannot say that. I think a far greater portion is for salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. And for traveling expenses?

Prof. LANGLEY. The traveling expenses are insignificant. I should like to say that the actual amount of money spent in the purchase of collections is something like \$5,000 or \$6,000 for the whole year, and during that time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been given for the Kensington Museum and that of Berlin, and many articles are lost to us forever.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are you leaving it in its present shape?

Prof. LANGLEY. The Smithsonian Institution is carried on from a private fund.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you spend from this fund a large amount for what might be called the development of that institution?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item has reference to the payment of duties imposed by our Republican friends, and we will pass that. The next is for "cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances," and I see that by a note you ask for an increase of \$5,000 over what you got for this year. You ask for \$30,000.

Prof. LANGLEY. We had \$35,000 for that and we were cut down to this amount. What we are asking is what we had before. We have a large number of things which are being injured for want of cases, and a good many people would give us things if we had cases to put them in. We are compelled to refuse offers of articles for that reason.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you have used up about half the amount this year for the payment of salaries and wages.

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes; we built these things ourselves.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice that for the item of "heating, electric lights, etc.," you have the additional phraseology "including salaries for compensation of necessary employés." Why do you use this new language?

Prof. LANGLEY. Because more persons are necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. You have not been using any portion of this fund heretofore for salaries?

Prof. LANGLEY. I think the engineer and firemen have been paid out of it.

Mr. SAYERS. At the bottom of the page, "for increasing the electric light plant and the addition of one engine, two dynamos, etc."

Prof. LANGLEY. I think the note answers that. We have but twenty-five arc lights in the Museum. It is not proposed to throw it open to the public, but we would want to open it on exceptional occasions.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "for the erection of two galleries."

Prof. LANGLEY. I can only say that the Museum is crowded to the utmost and there is much material which we have no room for the purposes of exhibiting it.

We are now asking for an appropriation for another building. If we get that it will relieve the pressure. I can hardly exaggerate the pressure we have for things which we have no place to exhibit.

Mr. SAYERS. If you get the other building you will not need this.

Prof. LANGLEY. The other building would not be erected for years, and this is an important and pressing exigency.

Mr. SAYERS. You think this is absolutely necessary?

Prof. LANGLEY. I really believe it to be so.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is \$500, which is just what you have been getting for the past two years. I suppose none of this appropriation is left over unexpended?

Prof. LANGLEY. No, sir. If so, it must be a matter of only \$1 or \$2.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask, under the first item, for \$15,000 for the National Park?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (of Kentucky). This is on page 65, "for building roads, walks, approaches, etc." The estimate for 1893 is \$15,000.

Prof. LANGLEY. I have been under the impression that \$20,000 was asked for but I suppose it was cut down at the Treasury. I can only say in general what you gentlemen know, that this park is a new enterprise, with 167 acres of land to be provided for, and that \$15,000 is undoubtedly insufficient. We have now gone through a year and we can tell somewhat in detail where our money will have to be spent.

Mr. SAYERS. What work have you done there; anything at all?

Prof. LANGLEY. We have laid out roads and approaches for the park and it is crowded every pleasant Sunday. The roads are so bad that carriages move with great difficulty. The influx of visitors is beyond all expectation. The carriages have made great sloughs in the roads. I attempted to go there and my horse nearly foundered before I could get out.

Mr. SAYERS. You have done more work than making roads, have you not?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. We would like you to give us a general statement on that subject.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Please tell us about what you have done. Give us the number of animals, and a statement of the whole matter.

Prof. LANGLEY. The park consists of 167 acres and is the largest zoological park in the world. It was originally intended to be used as a large inclosure where the buffalo could breed. The debates in Congress and other circumstances led to the modification of the plan in the direction of making it more like a menagerie. The amount asked for last year was granted; that cut in two the appropriation for the building and for improvements, and we were left a good deal crippled. There was one appropriation which could not be cut into, and I must speak of that. I refer to the maintenance which is essential for the care and food and attendance of living animals. I would like to read you a few words from a little item which I have here. There is a similar park in Philadelphia which is carried on by business men for business purposes. This one item of maintenance costs for food of animals, \$7,000; employes, \$18,000; miscellaneous, \$8,000; approaches, \$4,000; and repairs, \$2,000. Taking out repairs the remainder is \$37,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the extent of that park?

Prof. LANGLEY. It is a little less than forty acres. This \$37,000 was spent for maintenance. We have given up everything to try to get through by the aid of the Smithsonian fund, which is indirectly paid. We have gotten through thus far by paying \$14,000 for the first six months. At the beginning we paid one or two thousand dollars before we understood where the stringency was. There is only one watchman now to care for this 167 acres. Everything has been cut away until the men there were overworked, and something will have to be done, especially in regard to the animals, as there is no money to pay for feeding them. There is no money to pay for a good many things, which I will not mention in detail.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Give some of them in detail.

Prof. LANGLEY. We want to put up a plain wooden fence around the park in order to keep out the dogs and other roving animals. We had commenced the erection of one substantial building which will cost, according to the estimates (when done), about \$25,000. But everything else has been necessarily of a temporary nature, and we have been forced to build a temporary wall or wooden structure where it would have been better to build permanent structures. We built a large house to hold a couple of elephants. We have done nothing of a permanent character except to build this large house.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you sufficient funds with which to build that house?

Prof. LANGLEY. No, sir; we are asking for it now. We are asking for \$10,000, which I think will build the house.

Mr. BINGHAM. Are your contracts completed?

Prof. LANGLEY. Our contracts are completed up to the work on the small animal house. There is an old mansion on the ground, and we started to repair that, so as to make it fit for offices, one or two years ago, when we went in. When we had expended \$2,000 of the amount appropriated it was thought best to roof it in against the winter storms, but the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that that could not be done. I advanced \$500 out of my private funds to roof it in, and it is in just the condition in which the carpenters left it. With a portion of this money we strongly

recommend the making of offices and a residence for the keeper. We have made but one road, which is pretty heavily metttled, and we have built this elephant house. We have built nothing for the public comfort; the provisions for privies and things of that kind for the public is about on a par with that for soldiers in camp. With regard to all the rest of the park of 167 acres the roads are in bad condition. The place has been visited on one occasion by 10,000 people in one day.

I do not know what other questions I can answer without going into small details. We have built places for some prairie dogs, which need but open air construction, but we are lacking in almost everything for the animals we have.

Mr. BINGHAM. Have you taken the animals from the Smithsonian and put them in the park?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; they have been carried there. We have purchased two polar bears which we got at a decided bargain, and one young lion. With that exception, no animals have come except by gift. Those we expect to come in we hope to get from the Yellowstone Park. Congress put in the last act a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to procure specimens from that park, and Secretary Noble made arrangements with a hunter to get game from that great reserve and to bring it here. We had to stop the hunter, and the things which he procured are still there as we have no money to bring them here. Under the arrangement made when the park was first authorized, we had expected to get some animals from South America—some llamas and other animals; but there is a proposition to authorize that which we will ask for in the general deficiency bill, and I will not allude to it here. The main thing now is to take care of the creatures that we have. There is nothing with which to feed them. We must have that, and it is absolutely indispensable. They must be allowed to starve, or be shot, or some other steps taken, if you do not appropriate this money.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You must either turn them out, shoot them, or let them starve?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; I asked for \$26,500 last year for maintenance, and with that I intended to make no purchase whatever. I see that by an oversight, the clause for the purchase of rare animals is in the bill, but it is not expected that any purchase shall be made. This is for the purpose of providing for those that we have. As soon as that estimate was sent in (it was prepared in September), the completion of the temporary bridge and road for the public by which they get into the park was found to be thorough, an event which we could not have foreseen. It was supposed that in future years that might occur, but we did not think they would rush in upon us as they did. During the latter part of October we had from six to ten thousand people there. The highest number was 10,000 in one day. We had nothing to police the grounds with. We had only one watchman on our roll, and one or two were hired. I think we shall have to expend four or five thousand dollars outside of the amount estimated for, if we have anything like that number of visitors in the spring and summer of the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. You spoke of the Philadelphia park, which is under the management of some merchants there. Have you got as many animals as there are in that park?

Prof. LANGLEY. They have more than we have.

Mr. BINGHAM. They have a great many more, have they not?

Prof. LANGLEY. They have a much larger variety. We have a very considerable number of buffaloes, and animals which are of national character. They are intended to be largely represented in this park. I believe that was the original idea.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Was it not the idea to prevent the extinction of those animals. I believe that was the idea of Mr. Beck; and is it not true that that can be done, and that the buffalo will breed in this climate?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; and the best evidence of that is that we have a buffalo calf.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You have succeeded in showing that that park can subserve that purpose and also prevent the disappearance of those North American animals which the encroaching population of the West threatens with destruction?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What, in your judgment, is the least amount of money you can get along with for the maintenance of these animals, and for the necessary construction of buildings, offices, and residences at the park.

Prof. LANGLEY. I have asked not for what I thought we ought to have, but what I thought we could merely get along with. One thing is not quite understood, and that is, that everything here is new. There is no zoölogical garden in the world laid out on as large a scale as this one is. When I am dealing with the Museum, I know what has been done in years past, and I can foresee what is going to come, to a great extent; but in this park enterprise it is different. In September the flood in the creek rose 16 feet in fifteen minutes, and it rushed on us so fast that in fifteen minutes it did damage that cost us \$4,000. It damaged a bridge which was built under the

supervision of Gen. Meigs. Things of that kind are constantly coming up. Again, the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury embarrass us very much.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Those are past finding out?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; and those are strong reasons why it would be well to give us this money in a lump sum. I asked the secretary to recommend it, and there is a letter to that effect before the committee. If that could be done, it would be a great relief to us. In order to authorize me to expend a portion of the appropriation as I thought best, there was an attempt made in the bill to do that, but the little word "sufficiently" was not put in the provision, and the Comptroller decided, for instance, that when the old house which is now on the grounds had been built up to where the winter storms would damage it, that I could not use the appropriation any further, because the word "sufficiently" was not in the law. Had the appropriation been made in a lump sum, I could have saved expenses on that account.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will you do us the favor to have put in form exactly the language you would like to have in the bill?

Prof. LANGLEY. I will do so, and put it at the end of my remarks. I may say that I am instructed by a resolution of the Regents to represent particularly the desirability that the appropriation be made in some form which would allow them, or the secretary, acting for them, a little discretion as to where the items are most needed.

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for an astro-physical observatory, \$10,000, the same as last year.

Prof. LANGLEY. As to the astro-physical observatory, when I asked for that first I gave the assurance that it was not to be used as the entering wedge for more, and that that amount would suffice. We have spent this year about \$6,000. We have two buildings, and they are paid for; one costing \$2,500, and the smaller one. About one-third of the amount, \$3,500, has been spent for salaries. The remainder will be used for an additional assistant, and for publications. We hope to find out things in relation to agriculture which will interest every farmer in the United States.

Mr. SAYERS. You regard this as specially in the interest of agriculture?

Prof. LANGLEY. Our object is to find out how this planet is affected by the sun and other planets, and when we get that information we can predict as to the harvests every year. That is what we are working for.

Mr. SAYERS. I was struck with what you said on that subject last year. As a rule, have other nations astro-physical observatories?

Prof. LANGLEY. In England there is one at Kensington, and France has one on which she has expended two or three millions of francs. Italy has one on Mount Etna. The German Government has one at Potsdam, where I was three months ago. This latter is on a hill. Other nations have them. The United States is the only nation which has not one.

Mr. SAYERS. My understanding from you was that you did not require any expensive building, or anything of that kind.

Prof. LANGLEY. Absolutely none. We have not got so much as a telescope. The actual thing is in a wooden shed about four times the size of this committee room. I should be glad to have more room than that; but I promised that I would not ask for more than \$10,000, and I shall make that cover everything.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been getting \$17,000 for 1891 and 1892. In 1889 and 1890 you received \$15,000. You ask by note an increased estimate of \$6,000, making \$23,000 in all. This is for the purpose of paying freight, is it not?

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; I want to speak to the committee of something which is perhaps not clearly understood. When this matter began, a great many years ago, under the administration of Prof. Henderson, it was understood that it was in the interest of literature and science, and it was carried on out of our private funds. The various steamship companies offered to carry these things free. Gradually it has changed. The Congressional Record and things of that kind are carried now in steamships under the supposition on their part that they are doing a charitable work in the aid of science. Some of this is paid out of the Smithsonian private fund.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will you state what is the distinction between the private fund of the Smithsonian Institution and its public fund?

Prof. LANGLEY. They are as totally different in every particular as my individual and private fund is different from those of the Government.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The Smithsonian Institution has a certain income which is the income of the corporation.

Prof. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. And then the Government appropriates certain public funds, which the officers of the Smithsonian distribute under their discretion?

Prof. LANGLEY. The Smithsonian Institution has an income from its private fund of \$41,000 per annum. Out of that fund they erected the Smithsonian building. The Government has occupied that building for fifteen years, and the particular portion which was intended for its own officers has been given up. The room which the secretary formerly occupied has been given up for purposes of exhibition; and I shall have later to ask for something in connection with that for repairs, for which we have never heretofore asked.

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you expend all of the appropriation for that purpose?

Prof. LANGLEY. In regard to North American ethnology I am obliged to refer you to my friend Maj. Powell. I asked him to come with me this morning, but he is not here.

Mr. SAYERS. Out of that \$40,000 there has been expended \$39,016.14.

Prof. LANGLEY. I can only say that a portion of that comes into the National Museum.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is the completion of the Smithsonian Institution, at the bottom of page 67.

Prof. LANGLEY. For completing repairs of Smithsonian Institution, and such other work as may be needed, there is an appropriation of \$45,000 which I think was asked for two years ago, and Congress made it \$25,000; but it was coupled with a restriction which prevented the money being used. It was intended to be used in the rooms for exchanges.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the unexpended balance?

Prof. LANGLEY. I judge that it is larger than was anticipated. I think I would say, in a rough way, that we have spent less than one-half. What is unexpended I think will serve, with this \$5,000, to make good the rooms for exchanges. The rooms in which the Congressional Records were placed have been 2 feet under water. We have nothing to pay for clerks for exchanges, and that makes this indispensable. These rooms are absolutely unsafe for regular occupation by human beings. This sum will make them well ventilated and dry, and a safe place of deposit for the Congressional Record; also good workrooms, with the incidental repairs which we propose. It is now occupied under gaslight throughout the brightest day. There is a skylight, but it is very small. I mention this because it is in the bill.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF PROF. T. C. MENDENHALL, SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to the explanation in regard to this first item, we will hear you very briefly on the matter contained on page 48.

Prof. MENDENHALL. That is a preface to the whole bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice that you have some additional legislation here.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I may explain in regard to that that it would seem from the estimates that there is a large increase asked for because \$18,000 is down here; whereas in 1892 there was estimated and appropriated \$3,000; but this is more apparent than real, as we have included in this first item of the bill things which were before included in two or three different items, and we have added them together. We are continually finishing work and taking up new work, and there must be new amounts; but this time we have merged two or three items. The sum total is not increased in any way.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not ask for an increase?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. He really wants us to continue the appropriations for his department as they are at present.

Prof. MENDENHALL. Exactly.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You say you can not get along with any less?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I would like to make a brief statement in regard to this estimate, and I will be very brief.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like for you to take those estimates and look at them so that we may have them in order, and make what explanation you think is necessary in regard to them, carrying them right along, so that it will need no further examination.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I will make a general statement in regard to the whole. Two years ago, when I first came before the Committee on Appropriations, I appeared with estimates for work for this Bureau amounting to about \$613,000. Those were practically made up before I came into the service, and had been made up properly enough upon the plan which had been pursued for many years in this Bureau; that is, making estimates for a sum considerably larger than had been annually appropriated for, with the expectation that there was going to be something cut off. When I first appeared before the committee I asked permission, and the chairman of the committee in that Congress desired me to withdraw these estimates, which I did, and I furnished an entire revision of the whole thing. Upon that the committee appropriated the money that I asked for. Last year my estimates went through the office of the Secretary for a certain amount, which was as low a sum as I thought the Bureau could be run on, and your committee gave me every dollar that I asked for. I think that was because of the explanation that I gave, that I had labored to reduce it. The statement made on the floor of the House was agreed to by the chairman of the subcommittee, and also by Mr. Sayers. I simply refer to this to show that I have adopted the policy of making very close estimates as to the amount of money which I think necessary to run the work of the Bureau; and I have not, therefore, allowed any excess that I could cut off without serious detriment to the work.

The sum total of my estimate this year is \$508,000, and I believe that will be sufficient to carry on the work. It is the lowest amount of money that has been asked for the last twenty years for the Coast Survey. There never has been a year in which a greater sum has not been asked, and it is the lowest amount of money that has been appropriated since 1867 and 1888, which may be regarded as the period when the survey was on trial. I have reduced the total amount to \$508,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has not the Treasury Department usually cut you down?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir; as a matter of fact the Treasury Department increased us a little this year. The appropriation for this year, 1892, was \$513,630; and for next year it is \$508,430, being a difference of \$5,200.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you ever have any money left over?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I presume we have. We always have. Our estimates are quite specific, and therefore it will often happen that we can not expend all the money out of an item. We have 40, 50, or 100 items. If we can not expend all out of a certain item that goes back into the Treasury. We believe it to be economy to let it go back rather than expend it improperly. Occasionally it may happen that we are prevented from completing a certain amount of work, and in that case the money would go back.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you never have a deficiency?

Mr. MENDENHALL. No, sir. This year, however, we have an unforeseen deficiency which does not properly belong to us. It is on account of the Alaska boundary matter, which really belongs to the State Department, and has resulted from a matter of two or three years' standing. This year I have asked that that be separated from our regular running surveys, for which I think we shall have no deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. What work did you have last year that you have not now?

Prof. MENDENHALL. The work will be indicated under these different items. We have portions of the Atlantic coast in connection with the coast of Maine—topography and hydrography surveys on the coast of Maine relating to the international boundary line. I hope we will soon have that finished. We also have work on Long Island and off Nantucket. We have not completed the survey on the Nantucket shoals. We have had to resort to all sorts of expedients last year to accomplish what we did. We have surveyed the Connecticut River, the Hudson River, and the Delaware River, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which is now in course of completion.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you had any work in Indiana during the last year?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I would be glad if you would give us any information you can on that subject.

Prof. MENDENHALL. We are carrying across the country a system of triangulation. Now, for purposes of economy and convenience, we have begun at two or three different points. We are carrying it on from a point in California. We have a party in the vicinity of Salt Lake which is pushing to the east from there. We started a party eight or ten years ago at St. Louis, and that party is pushing east from there. Earlier than that we started at the Atlantic coast and went west. These two parties from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic coast met during last summer in Indiana. It so happened that they came together at that particular point. There we had to make a check; that is to say, what we call a "check base." When we have measured, the base lines may not agree precisely; and in order to get it, we have to check the work carried east and west. When we come to location No. 1 we locate the surveys which are based on the system of surveys from the Atlantic coast, and also on the triangulation system carried from the Mississippi River. When we come to the surface of the earth they do not generally come to the same agreement. One surveyor coming

from the west will say, "It is here," and another coming from the east will say, "It is here." We have to make an adjustment. That is done by the introduction of a base line. I was in Indiana during the last summer for a day, and I think they have arrived at a degree of accuracy which exceeds anything which has ever been accomplished before. I think when it is completed it will reflect credit not only upon us, but upon the whole Government. I think there is no Government in the world that has ever made a base line as accurately as we have.

Mr. SAYERS. Were you detained for a considerable time in Indiana to make your corrections—I mean to reach an agreement as to the proper point?

Prof. MENDENHALL. That has hardly been done yet. We have connected with these triangulations, however.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. How long will it take to complete that?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I think about two months. When I came back from Alaska I stopped one day on my way back in order to see the operation. They did not begin until after the 1st of July, and it was in August when I was there. I think it will occupy two or three months.

Mr. SAYERS. Was it satisfactory?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; it is the best that has been done in the world. I can go on and refer to these items in detail, if you wish me to, or I can answer any questions the committee may desire to ask.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would send us, when you return to your office, the expenditure under each particular item in your office appropriation during the fiscal year 1891 and up to the 1st of January 1892, and opposite each item of expenditure please put down the appropriations, so that we can see them alongside of the estimates for the coming year.

Prof. MENDENHALL. If I may be permitted, I would like to make a remark with regard to that. It will be observed that the estimate for this year will not fit onto those expenditures, because they are new items. What you want is a duplicate statement, so that you may see what has been appropriated and spent and what we estimate for.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir. Is there anything else you wish to speak of?

Prof. MENDENHALL. There is one item down at the end. I have placed the item for repairs of vessels in the estimates so as to bring it within the 20 per cent interchangeable clause. As it is in the bill before you it is not placed as I ask it to be placed. I wish to have that placed before the 20 per cent clause in the bill, for the reason that the item of repairs and maintenance of vessels is the hardest work that we have, and it has gotten to be more and more difficult to do it. I ask an increase from \$25,000 to \$28,000, but it is made up from other items. It has become difficult to carry on the repairs of these vessels, and some of these days I shall be obliged to come to Congress and ask for one or two new ones. I simply ask that it shall be placed in the previous order. I can get a portion of it, but never more than 20 per cent, and utilize it for the repairs of vessels. I think that would be a wise measure.

Mr. SAYERS. You think it is in the interest of public economy?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes; it enables me to utilize this money. I would be glad to utilize it in the repairs of vessels, which otherwise I have not been able to do.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you ask an independent item for repairs of vessels?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir. I want certain other items also, which I can specify, to be used for this purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you give the committee any information as to the comparative expenses of your Bureau under your organization and the expenses of your predecessor for the same length of time?

Prof. MENDENHALL. You mean the amount of money expended?

Mr. SAYERS. I mean for the office here in Washington.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I judge that there is very little difference. These items have been appropriated from year to year about the same.

Mr. SAYERS. I mean the publication part of it.

Mr. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to see whether the policy which you have inaugurated has been wise.

Prof. MENDENHALL. I will be very glad to furnish you with it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What is your opinion as to whether it has been wise or not?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I think it has been wise. The reorganization amounted to this: I went over the salary list and struck out some, and adjusted some inequalities which existed, which led to the discharge of some bad fellows in the service. I think, in the main, it was advantageous.

Mr. SAYERS. Since these items were made up, estimates of \$50,000 for preliminary surveys of the boundary of Alaska and British Columbia have been sent in. Will that be sufficient to complete that survey?

Prof. MENDENHALL. I am willing to guarantee that.

Mr. SAYERS. You have expended all the money that you had?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; and more, I am sorry to say.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the appropriation?

Prof. MENDENHALL. It has been made from year to year, sometimes \$10,000 and sometimes \$20,000. The work was done up in the Yukon Valley. We sent in 1889 two parties up there, and they have just returned. It was impossible to anticipate precisely what their expenses would be, or to know anything about it until they returned. They have now returned, and we find that there is a deficiency. The remainder of this work to be done is at Mount St. Elias, and it takes in the necessary boundary lines of southern Alaska. The State Department has taken an active interest in the matter. The Canadians are publishing their maps, in which they rob us of all our northern Alaskan territory.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it take to do this?

Prof. MENDENHALL. If the money should be available, we would send parties up there this spring.

Mr. SAYERS. You think this absolutely necessary to protect the interest of our Government on this continent?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; absolutely. There are some valuable mines in the territory which they are claiming. The Treadwell gold mine, which has the biggest stamp mills in the world, is in the territory which Canada is claiming, and there are a great many others. There are also many valuable fisheries.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Is it justly claimed by them?

Prof. MENDENHALL. No, sir. It turns upon this point and I think we will have the best of the discussion when we come to discuss it: The division line was to be 10 marine leagues, or 30 geographical miles, from the coast line. There are no mountain ranges, and therefore the 10 marine leagues settle the question. If you will remember the coast of Alaska is made up of a great many islands, thousands of them, and some of them are quite large. I think it proper that we should go back of the coast line and measure for 30 miles. The Canadians draw a smooth line, and measure all inside of that line.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. We, therefore, get the islands and the water?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; they cut us off actually from the coast line.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 54 you have an item for this Alaska boundary survey, and this \$50,000 is an additional estimate?

Prof. MENDENHALL. Yes, sir; I have made that very carefully. This \$10,000 was put into the estimate before the return of these gentlemen from Alaska, and before I knew anything about their expenses. They have returned and submitted their report, and it was found that this additional amount was needed. Mr. Courts has reminded me that my predecessor had said that he believed this work could be done for \$75,000, and it will be completed upon the appropriation of this \$10,000. I had expected to make an additional estimate. In the meantime the State Department became interested in this controversy, and it was deemed desirable to do this work promptly. Therefore I made a careful estimate as to the cost of doing it; and if I can get this \$10,000 in the bill here, and then \$50,000 which the State Department has asked, I can complete the work.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1892.

DEAR MR. SAYERS: In accordance with your request of this morning I submit herewith a statement in detail of the expenditures under party expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1891.

It will be observed that in a few instances the expenditures under the different items are in excess of the appropriations, but this you will understand is accounted for by the elasticity which is given to us through the 20 per cent clause of the appropriation act. The object of this clause is to enable us to utilize a small part of the money which is appropriated for one object, and which often for some unforeseen reason can not be expended for that object, in carrying on the operations in another direction for which the appropriations have been insufficient. This flexibility, although not large, is of the utmost importance to us and tends greatly to an economical expenditure of the total appropriation.

The total amount of money already disbursed under this head as you will see is \$158,861.64. To this should be added railroad orders not yet presented, amounting to about \$2,000, and the contributions to the International Geodetic Survey, which although paid out of this fund is not actually disbursed in this office, but by the Treasury Department proper, \$385.56, leaving an unexpended balance of a little over \$5,000. Out of this a few supplemental accounts are still to be paid, but it is almost absolutely certain that there will be no deficiency.

I regard this as about as close an expenditure as can well be made without running the risk of a deficiency in one or the other of the various items, or creating an artificial demand for the expenditure of a small surplus which I need hardly say I am not willing to do. I have not taken time to include the office expenditures or the salary lists, as they are almost exactly identical with those of the year previous which have already been furnished the committee. In the salary lists of course any unexpended balance that exists arises from the fact that vacancies in some division or other exist almost continually, growing out of death or resignation, and that as many of these places are filled only through the civil service, and often special examinations must be provided, there is usually a good deal of delay, extending generally to weeks and sometimes to months before the vacancies can be filled.

In the list of field officers there have been one or two vacancies that have remained for some time for the reason that it was impossible to find suitable and properly qualified persons to fill the positions.

I also send you a statement of expenditures up to as recent a date as possible—February 1, 1892—of appropriations for the current year. Of course this statement can not be regarded as strictly exact as it represents the actual disbursements rather than the actual expenditures. Many accounts are slow in coming in, and the distance separating the office from those engaged in the field operations is such that our financial statements must necessarily be considerably behindhand. It is not believed, however, that the excess of expenditures over disbursements at the present time is greater than \$10,000. The amount stated, however, will fairly represent the expenditures under party expenses up to the present time. The expenditures under the head of salaries for field parties, and for office expenses, are essentially proportionate to the time elapsed since the first of the fiscal year.

While it is impossible for me to foresee what may occur between now and the 30th of June, yet I am quite confident that no deficiency will be created during the remainder of the year, and it has been my effort not only to reduce the expenditures to the lowest limit compatible with the proper performance of the work, but also to avoid deficiencies in the annual appropriation.

I also send a statement of the expenditures under the head of "repairs to vessels" for the fiscal year 1891. In it will be found the names of the vessels and the amounts expended upon each. I believe this includes all of our fleet, except the *Hitchcock*, the *Transit*, and perhaps one or two smaller craft. It will be seen that the total appropriation under this head is within the amount appropriated, by a small sum. As I stated before the committee this morning, as the appropriation bill has been heretofore arranged it is impossible to increase this amount, and to avoid a deficiency, therefore, it has been necessary to strictly restrict the expenditures to the amount appropriated in the act. As a result, we have not been able to make all the repairs that would have been desirable, or, indeed, economical, and I have, therefore, felt that it was necessary to increase this item by a few thousand dollars, as you will find in my estimates for the fiscal year 1893, and also to place it in such a position in reference to the 20 per cent clause that in case of an emergency it might be helped from some other appropriation from which the money could be properly spared. As I stated this morning, some of our vessels are quite old, and we can not tell when it may be necessary to replace boilers or engines, and such repairs, as you know, are very expensive. The slight increase asked for this year will, I am sure, be a very wise measure in the interest of real economy, as if these vessels are not kept in proper condition they deteriorate with great rapidity.

In addition to these statements of expenditures I beg to submit for your information the inclosed list of estimates and appropriations for this Service during the past twenty years. You will observe on examining this list that the amount which I ask for in my current estimates is not only very much smaller than has been asked for at any time during the past twenty years, but it is actually less than has been appropriated at any time during that period, with the exception of the years 1887 and 1888, to which I made reference this morning. You will also note that for the two years past the appropriations have agreed with the estimates, and I desire to emphasize my statement that the estimates for the fiscal year of 1893, which I have submitted, are the result of a careful and earnest effort to reduce the expenses to the lowest limit compatible with the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon this office, and that I therefore trust that the Committee on Appropriations will be able to recommend the appropriation of the full amount.

I am, yours, faithfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Repairs of vessels, 1891.

Vessel.	Expenditures.	Vessel.	Expenditures.
Steamer Bache	\$5,676.96	Spy	259.95
Blake	2,373.64	Steam launch Helen	117.09
Endeavor	5,913.17	Miscellaneous	475.82
Gedney	1,064.30		
Hasler	2,500.00		24,862.44
Patterson	2,722.07	Appropriation	25,000.00
Schooner Eagle	3,400.33		
Quick	159.11	Unexpended balance	137.56
Earnest	200.00		

Party expenses, 1891.

Coast of Maine	\$2,755.59	Magnetics, Pacific, etc	1,428.26
Resurveys, Vineyard Sound, etc	14,940.76	Exact leveling	3,197.92
Delaware River	1,006.99	Tides, Pacific, etc	2,132.08
Triangulation, Alabama	3,652.11	Tides, Atlantic	1,911.28
Florida west coast	4,311.77	Gravity experiments	3,120.63
Perdido Bay, etc	3,650.01	State surveys	7,863.03
Coast of Louisiana	5,458.88	Geographical positions	2,494.57
Offshore soundings, etc	7,845.96	Transcontinental work	26,220.48
Hydrography, California, etc	7,590.66	Coast pilot	3,009.64
Topography, California	5,834.99	Transportation (Navy), etc	3,232.26
Triangulation, California	9,025.13	Objects not named	7,756.28
Coast of Oregon	8,089.14		
Coast of Washington	6,381.80	Amount disbursed	158,861.64
Alaska explorations	9,448.17	Railroad orders not yet presented	2,000.00
Physical hydrography	5,777.62	Contribution to International	
Reported dangers	399.39	Geodetic Survey	385.56
Magnetics, Atlantic and Gulf	922.19	Leaving an unexpended balance of	5,552.80

A few supplemental accounts are still to be paid from this sum.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Year ending—	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Year ending—	Estimates.	Appropriations.
June 30, 1871	\$721,000.00	\$643,000.00	June 30, 1883	\$748,500.00	\$573,900.00
June 30, 1872	746,000.00	706,000.00	June 30, 1884	673,000.00	564,454.00
June 30, 1873	724,000.00	732,000.00	June 30, 1885	670,500.00	518,211.00
June 30, 1874	780,000.00	766,000.00	June 30, 1886	635,570.00	553,496.00
June 30, 1875	825,000.00	782,000.00	June 30, 1887	568,300.00	488,085.00
June 30, 1876	893,100.00	867,000.00	June 30, 1888	561,285.00	483,785.00
June 30, 1877	807,600.00	620,100.28	June 30, 1889	559,885.00	515,090.00
June 30, 1878	830,000.00	579,600.00	June 30, 1890	575,950.00	510,977.00
June 30, 1879	800,000.00	548,000.00	June 30, 1891	580,590.18	530,590.18
June 30, 1880	748,600.00	588,000.00	June 30, 1892	513,630.00	513,630.00
June 30, 1881	705,000.00	579,400.00	June 30, 1893	508,430.00
June 30, 1882	709,900.00	556,900.00			

Statement of expenditures on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for the seven months ending January 31, 1892.

PAY OF FIELD OFFICERS

Appropriation for 1892	\$119,600.00
Expenditures to January 31, 1892	63,750.67
Unexpended balance, February 1, 1892	55,849.33

PAY OF OFFICE FORCE.

Appropriation for 1892	143,130.00
Expenditures to January 31, 1892	79,769.95
Unexpended balance, February 1, 1892	63,360.05

PARTY EXPENSES.

Appropriation for 1892	\$168,000.00
Expenditures, as follows:	
Coast of Maine	\$8,440.82
Nantucket Shoals, etc	14,146.35
Triangulation, Alabama	13.50
Gulf coast	2,477.85
Offshore soundings, etc	2,706.08
Topography, California	2,966.78
Triangulation, west	4,566.59
Oregon and Washington	10,899.95
Alaska explorations	8,861.27
Physical hydrography	4,110.92
Reported dangers	0.00
Magnetic observations	1,730.68
Exact leveling	3,021.55
Tidal observations	1,526.21
Gravity experiments	578.13
State surveys	4,645.58
Geographical positions	1,232.07
Transcontinental work	18,990.96
Coast pilot	1,146.32
Transportation (Navy), etc	1,180.27
Objects not named	3,411.12
	<hr/>
	86,842.59
Unexpended balance February 1, 1892	81,157.41
Outstanding obligations:	
Unexpended balances of allotments made to chiefs of parties	34,652.68
Annual contribution to International Geodetic Association and expenses of American delegate	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	35,652.68
Available	<hr/>
	45,504.78

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Appropriation—Sundry civil act, March 3, 1891	\$10,000.00
Expenditures, on account, to January 31, 1892	9,120.32
Unexpended balance, February 1, 1892	879.68

REPAIRS OF VESSELS.

Appropriation for 1892	\$25,000.00
Expenditures, as follows:	
Steamer Bache	\$3,290.78
Steamer Blake	112.71
Steamer Gedney	19.57
Steamer Haasler	5,582.98
Steamer McArthur	48.96
Steamer Patterson	468.90
Schooner Eagle	145.00
Barge Beauty	106.74
Launch Tarry Not	403.62
Miscellaneous items	600.89
	<hr/>
	10,780.15
Unexpended balance, February 1, 1892	14,219.85
Outstanding obligations:	
Unexpended balances of allotments made to chiefs of parties	14,219.85

Statement of expenditures on account of the appropriations, etc.—Continued.

PUBLISHING OBSERVATIONS.

Appropriation for 1892	\$1,000.00
Expenditures to January 31, 1892	212.50
Unexpended balance February 1, 1892	787.50
Outstanding obligations:	
Unexpended balances of allotments for computations and indexing publications	512.50
Available	275.00

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation for 1892	\$46,900.00
Expenditures, as follows:	
Instruments, instrument shop, carpenter shop, drawing division, books, maps, etc	\$1,951.27
Copperplates, chart paper, printing ink, chemicals, photolithographing, etc.	8,037.72
Stationery, transportation of supplies, fuel, gas, ice, telegrams, wagon, etc.	3,916.10
Miscellaneous expenses and contingencies of all kinds, furniture, repairs, etc.	3,223.09
Additional facilities for chart printing, engines, equipments, etc.	0.00
	17,128.18
Unexpended balance February 1, 1892	29,771.82
Outstanding obligations:	
Unexpended balances on allotments to office divisions and anticipated expenditures for increasing the chart-printing plant, as provided for in the sundry civil act of March 3, 1891	29,000.00
Available	771.82

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balances.
Pay of field officers	\$119,000.00	\$63,750.67	\$55,249.33
Pay of office force	143,180.00	79,769.95	63,360.05
Party expenses	168,000.00	86,842.59	81,157.41
Alaska boundary survey	10,000.00	9,120.32	879.68
Repairs of vessels	25,000.00	10,780.15	14,219.85
Publishing observations	1,000.00	212.50	787.50
General expenses	46,900.00	17,128.18	29,771.82
Total	513,630.00	267,604.36	246,025.64

RECAPITULATION.

Total appropriations for 1892	\$513,630.00
Total expenditures to January 31, 1892	267,604.36
Total unexpended balance, February 1, 1892	246,025.64
Total outstanding obligations:	
Under party expenses	\$35,652.68
Under repairs of vessels	14,219.85
Under publishing observations	512.50
Under general expenses	29,000.00
	79,385.03
Total available balance, February 1, 1892	166,640.61

FEBRUARY 8, 1892.

FOOD FISHES.

STATEMENT OF MARSHALL McDONALD, FISH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. SAYERS. For the propagation of food fishes, in 1893, you ask the same that was given you for 1892. Did you have any money left from 1891?

Commissioner McDONALD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have any deficiency?

Commissioner McDONALD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money have you left out of the \$155,000?

Commissioner McDONALD. We have \$84,467.94.

Mr. SAYERS. That is a little more than one-half.

Commissioner McDONALD. We are keeping the stations in repair.

Mr. SAYERS. You use it for ordinary repairs and equipment. For the distribution of food fishes you ask for \$50,000 for 1892.

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the appropriation for 1892 have you expended?

Commissioner McDONALD. That is a fluctuating amount. The larger charge upon that fund is at the close of the year, for the distribution of shad. We have on hand unexpended \$19,867.42. The outstanding liabilities, which I am not always able to estimate, is due to railroads for transportation, and that would probably run it up to \$23,000. The old bills do not come in for some time.

Mr. SAYERS. You never have a deficiency in this item?

Commissioner McDONALD. Here is a report of the expenditure. We have never had one, but we will have to ask for a deficiency on this.

Mr. SAYERS. How did your appropriation for 1891 serve you? Did you get along pretty well on that?

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir; but we had three less stations than we have now. We are now doing work in the Mississippi Valley, and the appropriation represents the increase in our distribution fund. We did not have any in those years. We have to make a certain expenditure even if we do no work, and the latter part of the appropriation is for that, and that is worth more and will probably do more work or as much work as \$100,000 will do.

Mr. SAYERS. For maintenance of vessels? For that you ask for \$45,000. Have you got that heretofore?

Mr. McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you expended up to the 1st of January, 1892, of this \$45,000?

Commissioner McDONALD. We have expended \$26,389.39. I will state in regard to that that we had in addition to that \$45,000 a deficiency of \$10,000, which makes the appropriation \$55,000. During the present year we have kept it down because of the fact that the Navy Department has had the use of one of our vessels for two months. The State Department sent the *Albatross* to Alaska.

Mr. SAYERS. Have the other Departments power to use your vessels?

Commissioner McDONALD. It was in the interest of the fisheries. It was for the Bering Sea commissioners who were sent there to investigate the condition of the seal fisheries. Then the Navy Department made a request for the use of the *Albatross* to run a cable line between the United States and Honolulu. The *Albatross* was thoroughly equipped for the work after three months.

Mr. SAYERS. What right have you to lend your vessels?

Commissioner McDONALD. It was given to be used in the line of Government work, and that was done under the direction of the President. We have to send vessels wherever we are ordered to send them.

Mr. SAYERS. Then, if a vessel were to be fitted up for war purposes you would have to turn it over to the Secretary of War?

Commissioner McDONALD. That would be an exigency that we could not control at all. It would really have cost the Navy—

Mr. SAYERS. I am not talking about what it would have cost the Navy. What I mean is, that your vessels can be used for any purpose in any other branch of the Government?

Commissioner McDONALD. No, sir; only on the order of the President.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not understand what the Commissioner has said about this item.

Commissioner McDONALD. We have had \$55,000, and by reason of the detail of the *Albatross*, and a saving caused thereby, we have left a margin a little below the

amount. We can not maintain our vessels in commission and do good work for less than the amount for which I have estimated.

Mr. SAYERS. That is \$45,000.

Commissioner McDONALD. The estimates are \$55,000. That is for the current year. If it had not been for this saving on the vessels we would have had a deficiency.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have spent all your saving and you say you want \$45,000?

Commissioner McDONALD. I want \$55,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The Treasury has sent an estimate here for \$45,000 for you.

Commissioner McDONALD. If it is not increased, we can not maintain the vessels in commission.

Mr. COGSWELL. You had better see the Secretary of the Treasury, unless you want your vessels to go out of commission.

Commissioner McDONALD. It cost us a large part of the money in officering the vessels and for equipment. If a vessel is lying at the docks, we are having a large expenditure without any result. In those three months the *Albatross* could probably make a complete exploration of Bering Sea, which would be invaluable to us.

Mr. SAYERS. An inquiry respecting food fishes. I see you want to do some work under this item.

Commissioner McDONALD. Only by increasing the appropriation to that amount. I separated that when I became Commissioner. I did not want to have a shifting amount appropriated for the purposes of inquiry, and I separated them from the item for general propagation.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask less than you did last year.

Mr. McDONALD. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have estimates for \$20,000, which is the same as last year.

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. The estimates are less than they were last year.

Commissioner McDONALD. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. The estimates for 1892 were \$25,000; and for 1893, they are \$20,000. The Secretary has cut you down.

Commissioner McDONALD. What is that item for?

Mr. SAYERS. Inquiry respecting food fishes.

Commissioner McDONALD. Twenty-five thousand dollars is the least that we can get along with for that.

Mr. SAYERS. How much had you expended up to the 1st of January?

Commissioner McDONALD. I had expended \$10,019.34 up to January 1st. That is just a little over half.

FISH STATISTICS.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for the study of the methods, relations, and statistics of the fisheries with a view to their improvement, and you ask \$20,000.

Commissioner McDONALD. We asked for \$25,000, but it was the pleasure of the Secretary to reduce that to \$20,000. I will state in regard to that that I know of no more active nor more productive work than has been done by the use of that money. In the last twelve months with that \$20,000 we have gotten all the data bearing upon our fishery interests. The larger part of the data upon which the census was based is work done by our men in the Atlantic, in the South Atlantic, and the West coast, and also the Great Lakes. I do not believe that in the interest of the fisheries better work can be done than we are doing with that \$20,000 for the collection of statistics for the study of the methods, relations, and statistics of the fisheries. We have just completed a careful examination into the fisheries of Texas, North Carolina, and Florida.

Mr. SAYER. Will you send me, when you go back to your office, a statement which shows where all these fisheries are established?

Commissioner McDONALD. I will send you a little map of them.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this appropriation for 1892 had you left on the 1st of January?

Commissioner McDONALD. A little over half; and I will say in regard to that, that in order to complete the statistics of the Chesapeake, I have to add a couple of hundred dollars from the general appropriation—\$10,717.17 was the amount.

Mr. SAYERS. Here is a new item, and "10 per cent of the foregoing amounts of general expenses shall be variable and interchangeable for the purposes named."

Commissioner McDONALD. Some times the work is of a shifting character. Some times we find that we can do the work more perfectly under an appropriation for distribution and in that way we can use that fund and so curtail the expenditure of the general appropriation for propagation. To distribute that will enable us to do more effective work.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean that whatever is appropriated for that you want to take 10 per cent of it and use it for other purposes?

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir. It is the same thing that you have found it necessary to do in the Coast Survey. If you appropriate a specific sum, there may be some left of that, and there may not be any left of an item for some other work; but with that power of adjustment it enables the officers to do better work with the same money.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is for fish-distributing cars.

Commissioner McDONALD. There is a letter in the appendix in reference to that. We have three cars, and they are, or ought to be, in continuous use to do the work.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you want more?

Commissioner McDONALD. There ought to be more. We need to keep three in continuous use; and, in order to provide for repairs and renovation of cars from time to time, it is necessary to have more than one in actual use. Of course we lose the service of the men when one car is laid up in the shop, and we are paying the men and losing their services; but by having another car we can keep them continually moving, and do one-fourth more work.

Mr. SAYERS. You received for this year \$10,000 for repairs to the vessels *Albatros*, *Fishhawk*, and *Grampus*.

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir; that is what we call general repairs.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have to repair that vessel after it is used by the Navy Department?

Commissioner McDONALD. We will have to do it. The principal expense for the *Albatros* is for new decks. Whether the Navy Department had used it or not, we would have to take those out. The decks are worn out.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you expended this \$10,000?

Commissioner McDONALD. No, sir; but we are now expending at Gloucester on the repairs of the *Grampus* \$2,300, or have it under contract. We are expending at Baltimore \$1,700 on the repairs of the *Fishhawk*, preliminary to her going down to the oyster work. She has been on the oyster investigation during the last fifteen months.

Mr. SAYERS. How many vessels have you besides these three?

Commissioner McDONALD. Those are the only ones. We have seven launches, besides these three vessels.

Mr. SAYERS. You have three distributing cars, three vessels, and seven launches.

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir; and we have twenty-three stations.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to send me, including those stations, a statement of the pay of the force at each station, and the entire cost.

Commissioner McDONALD. That is in my report.

Mr. SAYERS. I want a tabular statement, so that I can have it in my hand. I want the names of the vessels and the force you employ on them, and also on the launches.

Commissioner McDONALD. Yes, sir. I have not asked a dollar in excess of what I am satisfied is necessary for the efficiency of the work. I have not estimated with a view of being cut down.

FEBRUARY 8, 1892.

PAPER FOR INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN W. MASON, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an estimate here for paper for internal-revenue stamps, and for salaries of superintendent, counters, and watchmen at the place where the stamps are printed. I see that you have put counters in as a new item.

Commissioner MASON. Yes, sir; the whole is \$60,000. I think it is proper and necessary to leave that in. We have up there seven men, six guards, and a superintendent. His duty is to superintend the manufacture of the paper, and see that it is made according to the contract. They receive it and make a temporary count of it. They do not pretend to make an accurate count. The final count is made in the Treasury under the direction of the Secretary.

Mr. SAYERS. It is made under your superintendency, and it does not make any difference about that. Do you have any trouble about this in your office?

Commissioner MASON. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$50,000 this year under this item of paper for internal-revenue stamps, and salary of superintendent. How did you get along in 1891 with \$45,000?

Commissioner MASON. We were short of paper and had to run the mills in the month of July. We have about expended the \$50,000, and still have not the amount

of paper we ought to have, and we have asked for a deficiency of \$10,000. That is a kind of appropriation that I did not feel we could make a deficiency in, and the mills will stop this week, unless we get the deficiency appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. You regard this as absolutely necessary?

Commissioner MASON. It is absolutely necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose we give you that item of \$10,000, will it be necessary to have this \$50,000 next year?

Commissioner MASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it be enough?

Commissioner MASON. I do not believe it will. The item of paper is increasing very rapidly. Then for fully five years the supply of stamps has been running down all the time. We are required to keep three months' supply of stamps on hand, and we have never had that much.

Mr. SAYERS. Look at page 72. The next one is "Punishment for violation of the internal-revenue laws." How did you get along with \$40,000 on that for 1891?

Commissioner MASON. That is an appropriation that we can spend or not spend, as we please. Whatever you give us we will have to be content with. There ought to be at least \$50,000 spent every year for that purpose. The appropriation is one of the most economical of the Government expenses. It is directly under the command of the Commissioner. We are compelled to make an itemized statement of what we expend under that head.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you ever incur any deficiency on that item?

Commissioner MASON. We never have. I think it probable that there was a deficiency once, but it was an oversight. These men employed under that fund are simply employed by the day, and we can drop them off whenever we choose.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say that this is one of the most important and valuable items in the whole service.

Commissioner MASON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And is of great value to your office?

Commissioner MASON. Yes, sir; it is increasing now on account of the opium provision; it is very important. We are expending considerable money in enforcing that law.

Mr. COGSWELL. How does the opium matter come under you?

Commissioner MASON. By reason of the \$10 tax.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose there is no office that is operated more satisfactorily, and the collections of which are done at a smaller cost to the Government than that of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. MASON. We are trying to make it that way.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONIES.

Mr. SAYERS. Please look at this, and give me the items which come in your department.

Mr. DASKAM. There are four items here on page 73.

Mr. SAYERS. The first is contingent expenses, independent treasury. In the first you ask for \$70,000, and you have gotten that amount since 1889. Have you any money left over at the end of the year?

Mr. DASKAM. It is generally just about used up. I believe that last year we had a small deficiency. We asked for \$75,000 and they only gave us \$70,000. It runs about the same every year.

Mr. SAYERS. Please explain, as briefly as you can, the object of this.

Mr. DASKAM. This is principally for the supply of subtreasuries. The bulk of it is transported, and every item is reported in the Book of Estimates. We are obliged to report to Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. The bulk of this money is used for the purposes of transportation.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; transportation between the subtreasury offices.

Mr. SAYERS. In regard to the transportation of silver coin to the banks, does the Government pay the charges on that now?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; the Treasury transports it free of charge to any person who wants it.

Mr. SAYERS. They ask for it just as they want it and the Government pays for it?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; that is a very popular appropriation. I find that it averages just about \$5,000 a month. I shall have to ask for a small deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. How much will the deficiency be?

Mr. DASKAM. \$20,000. That is for the transportation of fractional silver.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is for recoinage and transportation.

Mr. DASKAM. It is for transportation, loss, and recoinage. It is transported from

sub-treasury offices to the mint to be cleaned up and recoined, and the Government pays the charges.

Mr. SAYERS. Is \$2,000 sufficient?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir—that is, for minor coins, nickels, and cents.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that what you call minor coin—nickels and the cents?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; nothing above 5 cents.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you need \$2,000 for that?

Mr. DASKAM. Some years we use it, and some years we do not. We never use it unless there should be more coins in the subtreasury than are needed.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you got any of this money on hand?

Mr. DASKAM. We did not use a cent last year.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you have got that?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; it has gone back into the Treasury. For 1892 we have not used a dollar yet. Of course we have six months to go on. If the mint can coin them, and there is a demand for them, we send them from the subtreasury offices.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for silver coins. You got \$150,000 for that.

Mr. DASKAM. Heretofore you know it was worded a little differently, being for the recoinage of gold and silver coins in the Treasury, and we asked for \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of this trade dollar bullion and trade dollars have you on hand in standard silver dollars?

Mr. DASKAM. I could not tell you without going into the mint.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you write me a letter and show how much of this trade dollar bullion and trade dollars were on hand on the 1st of July, 1891, and how much of that character of money was on hand on the 1st of January last, 1892; also how much of this \$150,000 you have used?

Mr. DASKAM. We have got just \$10,000 left of that \$150,000. We have asked for \$100,000 more.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you have any more deficiency?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1892.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

House of Representatives:

SIR: Replying to your inquiry of this day, you are informed that all the trade-dollar bullion has been coined into silver dollars.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation, \$150,000, for the recoinage of uncurrent silver coin in the Treasury is \$9,420.49.*

Respectfully, yours,

E. O. LEECH,
Director of the Mint.

Distinctive Paper.

FEBRUARY 8, 1892.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. T. HUNTINGTON, CHIEF OF THE LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. Please turn to page 175. Is that all new language?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Please explain, as briefly as you can, why it is that you want this new language.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is just exactly as we submitted it. The difference is only as to quantity and not as to anything else. The amount appropriated this year is considerably more than last year, and that necessitates the employment of more force at the mill for an additional length of time.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice that you specify these offices and clerks. Now were they included in the present law for this?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there any increase?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. None whatever, only as to time. Last year they were employed for six months, and this year they are employed for ten months.

Mr. SAYERS. How is that?

* We ought to have \$50,000 at once to continue this coinage.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That comes from some misjudgment on the part of the Treasurer's offices as to the effect of the silver act of 1890. They expected at the Treasury that we should need about the same proportion and denominations of paper money as heretofore issued; but it turned out that the bullion owners want money in large denominations. It is correspondingly increased thereby. This distinctive paper appropriation does not cover the appropriation for the printing of the Treasury notes under the act of 1890. That is to come out of the appropriation for 1890 which goes with the bill.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand you to say that this deficiency is to be used for all other purposes, except for those which are embraced in the act of 1890?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is it. There is another point to this bill. The price of paper this year is about 6 or 7 cents a pound more than it was before.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the cause of that?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. From the fact that we have changed the distinctive feature in the paper. The old paper had a thread running through it, and that has been omitted more or less. That was found to be unsatisfactory. A committee was appointed to look into it, and after a series of experiments they recommended that some bands of silk should be run in opposite directions, and it was found that the price was more for the new kind of paper. When the contractor put in the bid he increased his price, and we had no alternative but to accept it.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the \$40,000 appropriated for the present fiscal year did you have on hand on January 1st last?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. We had possibly unexpended, or to be expended within the year, \$10,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you incur a deficiency this year in that appropriation?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. There will be no deficiency. I think we can pull through.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand that the reason why you ask for a larger appropriation this year is, first, because you have to employ these people ten months in the year instead of six, which makes an increase of four months?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And then the character of the paper which you must use costs about 6 cents per pound more. The difference in the cost of the paper and the length of days of service of the employes accounts for the increase?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. And the additional number of pounds of paper must be included.

Mr. SAYERS. There are three reasons, then, why the items under this are increased?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And it is absolutely necessary?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. I think it is. This is based on the Treasurer's estimate of what he will use for the coming year. The reason that there is not a greater deficiency is, that we have on hand a quantity of paper that we had manufactured for the Treasurer for 1890, which we will use. That will make a less deficiency in this class of paper for this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Does this item embrace all the expenditures by the Government for paper for all the United States securities, except that appropriated for by the act of 1890?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Everything, except a small appropriation for expenses of national currency. I think you will find a letter in reference to that.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to understand how much is the Government expense for these purposes.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is all that will be expended for the paper issues of the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. Except that required under the silver act of 1890 and also that of national banks?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is true.

Mr. SAYERS. There are \$2,000 more to be included in this?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. No; that has never been included.

Mr. WHELPLEY. There are \$2,000 for ink, rollers, and sealing the notes.

Mr. SAYERS. Sealing the United States securities?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is an appropriation which is expended under the direction of the Treasurer, Mr. Whelpley. This is about the same as you have always had. It is a little less on account of the paper money outstanding.

Mr. WHELPLEY. We want to reduce it. Take the reduction in the size of that large seal, and we can get the ink for \$2 a pound less than we formerly got it, and consequently can get along with \$1,500. If you make the appropriation as it was last year we will be able to get along.

Mr. COGSWELL. What makes your ink cheaper?

Mr. WHELPLEY. I do not know; perhaps we get it from other parties.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is the one at the bottom of page 76. Please explain what that item is for. I see there is quite a change from the wording of the law for the present year.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. The only difference is on account of the change in the character of the distinctive paper. It arises out of the change in the quantity estimated for.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice here in brackets the words, "Paper, express charges, and other expenses," were used in the act for the present year.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. In place of that you have distinctive paper, transportation to the mill, and other necessary expenses, estimated at \$45,000; why is that put in?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It was estimated that it would take forty-five days to manufacture that amount of paper that is called for in the new estimates. The same number of employes are stated in the other appropriation. The same number of employes are required to take care of this paper as before.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it that you have increased the amount to \$15,134.69.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It is partly because the paper costs more and partly because the Comptroller estimates that we will require more than last year.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that because of the establishment of new banks?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That has a great deal to do with it. Some of the banks take out additional circulation.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not the banks pay the Government for this cost?

Mr. WHELPLEY. Yes, sir. There is a tax imposed upon their circulation. It is more than a repayment. It is the half per cent tax.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It is one-twelfth of 1 per cent a month. It virtually pays all these expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the proportion of expenditure to the proportion of revenue which arises from this tax?

Mr. WHELPLEY. The revenue is over \$1,000,000 a year; it is an enormous amount.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is on page 77—special witness of destruction of United States securities. I see that you ask \$5 less than you did last year.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is because this is leap year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "Cancellation of United States securities and cutting distinctive paper."

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is the same; that is the expense of taking care of the machinery and things of that kind.

Mr. SAYERS. Custody of dies, rolls, and plates. Is that the same as for the present year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is the same. The Secretary is represented at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by a clerk who has charge of everything that is used in the Bureau for the purpose of printing securities, and they are kept under lock and key, and in the custody of the Secretary.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF F. A. STOCKS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. For the assistant custodians and janitors of buildings you have no deficiency.

Mr. STOCKS. For the present fiscal year we have remaining \$4,000 which was appropriated for buildings completed between this time and the 1st of July.

Mr. SAYERS. Besides your present force you have \$4,000 for the present year?

Mr. STOCKS. That does not provide for the custodians for the Brooklyn post-office, which will be occupied possibly about the 15th of this month or the 1st of March. We will require quite a large force there. The Louisville building will be occupied inside of thirty days, and several smaller buildings, which I can enumerate if you wish it, such as the building at Opelousas, La.

Mr. COGSWELL. That will take up more than \$4,000.

Mr. STOCKS. It is quite doubtful whether we can get through.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any printed statement showing the number of employes under your control, and their salaries, for each public building in the United States?

Mr. STOCKS. We have no such printed statement, I believe.

Mr. SAYERS. Would it be too much trouble to send us a statement of that kind?

Mr. STOCKS. I will send you a statement showing the number of employes at each building and the compensation.

INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE.

Mr. SAYERS. For inspector of furniture and furnishings of public buildings?

Mr. STOCKS. Col. Swords is the inspector. He is away at present.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$5,000 for that?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, \$3,000 for salary and \$2,000 for traveling expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have any deficiency?

Mr. STOCKS. No, sir; We can not anticipate just how much the expense account is going to be, as it varies. During the remainder of this fiscal year Mr. Swords will probably be compelled to take a trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles, where they are erecting public buildings, which are nearly completed. We have never had a deficiency. We will be compelled to have \$2,000 for traveling expenses.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you have to inspect the furniture for every building that is completed?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir; he visits the building two or three times. When the Supervising Architect notifies us that a building will be completed in thirty or ninety days, the inspector goes and makes a list of furniture needed for the post-office and other offices. The inspector then returns, and we advertise for proposals for supplying that furniture. He then goes to the manufacturing establishment and inspects the wood from which the furniture is to be made, and he makes a third inspection when the furniture is placed in the building.

Mr. BINGHAM. If he makes two inspections, \$2,000 will hardly bear that expense.

Mr. STOCKS. It does. We have expended about \$1,800 prior to last year, when it ran up to about \$1,900. It has always covered the expense.

FURNITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. SAYERS. For furniture and repairs of furniture?

Mr. STOCKS. That is another appropriation which I have charge of.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have this same amount last year?

Mr. STOCKS. We asked the Secretary of the Treasury to give us a much larger amount, but the Secretary, desiring not to increase the appropriation, did not concur in that matter. This year we have \$200,000 appropriated. In addition to that, we have a deficiency of \$125,000 for furnishing the buildings at Pittsburg and Louisville, thereby really making \$325,000 for this item. The year prior to that we had a deficiency, and the year prior to that we had \$200,000 appropriated, and \$78,000 deficiency; so that the expenditure for this was some four hundred and odd thousand dollars. There will be a number of new buildings during the ensuing fiscal year, which I can enumerate if you wish, and also a number which will be completed next year, requiring, in my judgment, a larger sum than \$200,000.

Mr. SAYERS. About how many buildings do you suppose you will have to furnish for 1893?

Mr. STOCKS. I can give you a list of them. Our experience is generally that the expense of furnishing new buildings is about \$125,000 a year for getting new furnishings and repairing old furniture. The following buildings will be completed next year in all probability: Beatrice, Nebr.; Birmingham, Ala.; Canton, Ohio; Charleston, S. C.; Duluth, Minn.; Eastport, Me.; El Paso, Tex.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jackson, Mich.; Lansing, Mich.; Lowell, Mass.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Sacramento, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; Springfield, Mo., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak. The ground has been purchased, and some of them are of such size that they can be completed within a year. The architect advises me that this list will be increased rather than decreased.

Mr. SAYERS. Does he state to you positively that he will complete all of those within the next fiscal year?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir; if the appropriations are made.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is fuel, lights, and water for public buildings.

Mr. STOCKS. That is another item under my charge.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for the same amount that you received for the previous year; how much have you expended up to the 1st of January, 1892.

Mr. STOCKS. Our available balance now is about \$30,000. That means that with the present buildings, supplied with fuel, we have \$30,000. That will be enough unless something arises which we can not foresee.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean that if no other buildings are ready for occupancy by the 1st of July next, you will have a surplus of \$30,000?

Mr. STOCKS. No, sir; I hardly say that.

Mr. SAYERS. Then what do you mean?

Mr. STOCKS. The experience of the office has shown that a certain amount each

year will be taken up ; sometimes it is small and sometimes it is large. Usually it is small. Our expenses for Boston this year were \$30. That was a small amount because we had a stock of coal purchased more than a year ago. We have been recently notified that that stock was exhausted and we will have to expend \$2,000 instead of \$30 for that building. It will only be by the closest figuring that we can get through with that appropriation.

ELECTRIC WIRING.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is on page 80, electric wiring for public buildings. What do you say about that ? I see there is a new item there.

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir ; it is an item that was on last year's estimates, but was not allowed. In some cities the gas service is very poor, and added to the fact that electric lighting has come into competition with gas, the gas companies, in order to keep up, have reduced the quality of the gas. For instance, at the Rochester, N. Y., post-office, they have notified us that the gas is very poor. It furnishes not only a poor light, but the gas is so poor that it vitiates the atmosphere ; and they have urged us to put in an electric plant there.

Mr. SAYERS. What is generally the difference in cost between the use of gas and electricity ?

Mr. STOCKS. We have found that where the price of gas is above \$1.25 a thousand, that we can put in electric lights at the same amount. That is a small price for gas. At some places we pay as high as \$2 and \$4 a thousand for it. In Washington the price of gas is \$1.25.

Mr. BINGHAM. As a matter of fact, in all the cities where there are large buildings such as the public buildings, do not private firms use the electric light ?

Mr. STOCKS. Yes, sir ; we have found that in Chicago and St. Louis where we have plants of our own, that the service is much better and cheaper than gas, and that is true even where we get our current from the outside. We can demonstrate that by facts and figures if you wish it. (To Mr. Sayers.) You wish a list of the custodian's force for each public building with the compensation ?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Mr. Edbrooke appeared before the committee, accompanied by Mr. St. Julian B. Dapray and Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. SAYERS. Please tell us about this matter of the heating apparatus. You have estimated for 1890, 1891, and 1892 \$125,000 each year. Your estimate for next year is \$200,000. For the two years previous to this the appropriation has been \$100,000. Please explain the cause of the increase.

Mr. EDBROOKE. In a great many instances there are repairs which can not be done this year for the amount of money which we have been getting, and that accounts for the increase.

Mr. SAYERS. Is it true that in the appropriation for the construction of public buildings such things as heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus are not included ?

Mr. EDBROOKE. That is a separate appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not the appropriation made for heating apparatus, etc., in the bill when it is passed providing for a public building ?

Mr. EDBROOKE. This is under the head of repairs.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus. You say that is exclusively for repairs.

Mr. DAPRAY. Under the head of apparatus for public buildings the amount has been increased this year. There is an increase in the number of buildings each year.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask you if Congress does not appropriate for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, or a portion of it in the special bills for public buildings ?

Mr. DAPRAY. This is the construction fund.

Mr. SAYERS. Then, why do you include it in the general bill ; why do you want this appropriation here ?

Mr. DAPRAY. For the reason stated on page 187 of the Supervising Architect's Report for 1891, wherein it is stated that all appropriations for heating and hoisting apparatus for public buildings, including the marine hospitals, are chargeable against the general appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not pretend to say that if we complete a building this year, that next year you have got to be provided with money for renovating and improving it ?

Mr. DAPRAY. Accidents are liable to happen.

Mr. SAYERS. That would come under the head of repairs.

Mr. DAPRAY. Not for heating apparatus; it is held by the accounting officers of the Treasury that that is not true for heating apparatus, but is for repairs and preservation. If it was for a roof or anything of that kind, it would come under the head of repairs and preservation.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice in the present law that "an amount not exceeding \$10,000 may be used for personal services." Why is it that \$20,000 is inserted for next year?

Mr. DAPRAY. Because there is a greater amount of heating apparatus in the buildings requiring a superintendent's service, and other contingencies that did not exist during the period covered by the present appropriation. The number being increased, of course the amount of contingent services, such as inspectors, must be increased.

Mr. SAYERS. You are not entitled to this?

Mr. DAPRAY. In a broad sense—

Mr. SAYERS. I mean in the sense in which it is used here, for the services of mechanics, etc.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you use any of this for any other purpose than that of repairs? It is not used for construction?

Mr. DAPRAY. It is used wholly for repairs or renewals. It is stated fully on page 187. Sometimes repairs are needed, and sometimes renewals are required. If you take a building which was completed twenty or thirty years ago, you will see that the heating apparatus has been in constant use; and it does not require any argument to show that it needs renewal, just the same as if in a private house. This appropriation for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and the necessity for its increase, is also in keeping with the increased number of buildings, or the increased period during which the heating apparatus has been in service.

Mr. COGSWELL. This is important. Can you give us an itemized statement about it?

Mr. DAPRAY. That has been already furnished. You will find it on pages 216 to 218 of the Supervising Architect's report for last year. In the second column of that statement you will find the amount of heating apparatus for the public buildings, and the various ways in which it was expended in the preceding year.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

Mr. SAYERS. I believe the next item under your control is vaults, safes, and locks?

Mr. DAPRAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You asked \$75,000 for this, and you received \$60,000 last year?

Mr. DAPRAY. The reasons for that are briefly stated on page 190 of the Supervising Architect's report for the last year, wherein it is stated that the amount of this appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, is \$60,000, and that it is charged for post-office lock boxes, keys for same, and supplies of new safes for buildings, and for the replacement of safes, locks, keys, etc.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is for plans for public buildings, for photograph materials, under the control of the Treasury Department. There is no change in that. Did you use all that \$5,000 last year?

Mr. DAPRAY. Nearly all of it; I think there was \$4.73 balance for 1891.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. There is something like \$3,000 available; it is on page 188.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there anything else you want to say?

Mr. DAPRAY. Yes, sir; there is an item for electric wiring.

Mr. SAYERS. When you construct a building, does not the bill carry such items as that?

Mr. DAPRAY. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you advise that when a public building is authorized it should be specified that those items should be included?

Mr. DAPRAY. It would be very well.

Mr. SAYERS (to Supervising Architect Edbrooke). I wish you would see the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and call their attention to that matter.

Mr. EDBROOKE. I will do so.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (of Kentucky). Why should not putting in lock boxes, etc., be considered just as well as putting in a front door?

Mr. EDBROOKE. It would be well, in some cases.

Mr. DAPRAY. That is treated on pages 186 and 187 of the Supervising Architect's Report for 1891, showing the special reasons why those wires, etc., are asked for. The reason why they are never included is because Congress has not seen fit to itemize them in the bill.

Mr. SAYERS. You are now allowed \$200,000 out of the appropriation for public

buildings with which to prepare plans and specifications for the present year. Do you get that \$200,000?

Mr. DAPRAY. That is for the office force, and it will be entirely used up.

Mr. SAYERS. Are you allowed to incur a deficiency?

Mr. DAPRAY. We have been. Congress has acted favorably in that respect.

Mr. SAYERS. Will \$200,000 be sufficient for this, exclusively?

Mr. DAPRAY. It has not proved sufficient to employ a force necessary to do the work most expeditiously.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not have to do it "most expeditiously," because it is not necessary to work on such buildings like you would work on anything else; but will \$200,000 suffice? In other words, will \$200,000 enable you to prepare your plans and specifications as fast as you can do the work?

Mr. DAPRAY. No, sir; and that is fully explained in the Architect's report.

Mr. SAYERS. There is great complaint throughout the country that two-thirds of these public buildings authorized by the last Congress were not ready, nor even the plans nor specifications ready.

Mr. DAPRAY. That is incident to the delay in acquiring title.

Mr. SAYERS. That does not involve the question we are speaking about now. What I want to know is this: With \$200,000 will not your office be able, within a reasonable time, to prepare your plans and specifications for these buildings? Can't you get ready as fast as the Treasury Department is willing to spend the money?

Mr. EDBROOKE. We can not get ready as fast as the demand is made.

Mr. SAYERS. If the buildings are not going to be erected there is no use to take so large a portion of money from the appropriation for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications.

Mr. DAPRAY. On page 6 of the Supervising Architect's Report the whole subject is explained, and the reasons are there stated why the amount should be increased. It is always referred to the Secretary. The Secretary recommends it, so as to leave it discretionary with him as to the force that shall be employed, as authorized by Congress. We can now only employ a certain number of people. The force has been reduced in that work. If we run along with the same expenditure for the technical force in that office, the appropriation will be exceeded in June by some \$4,000 or \$5,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Then you do not want to expend more than \$4,000 or \$5,000?

Mr. DAPRAY. Some of the work will not be as well done, for the reason that the office is able to employ only a limited number of men; whereas if the Secretary had authority to push it we could go along at once.

Mr. BINGHAM. What are you asking for next year?

Mr. DAPRAY. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a recommendation that the limit be removed and left with the discretion of the Secretary.

SECRET SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALFRED L. DRUMMOND, CHIEF SECRET SERVICE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 81 I notice there is some new phraseology in addition to what we have heretofore had. For the expense of "detecting, arresting, and delivering into custody of United States marshals having jurisdiction," etc.

Mr. DRUMMOND. That change is suggested for the purpose of enabling the Department of Justice to pay our men witness fees and actual expenses when they go to attend court. At present it is paid to the Attorney-General out of our appropriation. We can collect nothing at all from the courts. If we have a case in California, we have to pay a man's railroad fare out there and back. The words, "for trial and punishment" we want struck out, because the Attorney-General has decided that with that clause in they must be paid out of our appropriation. That is why that is suggested.

Mr. SAYERS. You want stricken out the words "bring to trial and punishment," and then you will have no need for witness fees?

Mr. DRUMMOND. For instance, we want a man to go to Massachusetts. He will go there and work up a case. When the case comes to trial that man is back here, and when the court convenes he has to go there to attend court and we have to pay his expenses.

Mr. COGSWELL. I do not quite understand that. Now, you say if you leave that out that by the old language you will get what you want?

Mr. SAYERS. He wants not only the expense of detecting but the expense of arresting and delivering the prisoner.

Mr. DRUMMOND. Say a case arises in Ohio and a man goes there and works a case up and it may require a month or two to perfect the case. The criminal is arrested and delivered to the United States marshal, who puts the man in jail. Perhaps five or six months afterward the detective is subpoenaed to attend court, being called to that district as a witness. Under the old order of work our division would have to pay his expenses going to and returning from home. Now, the Attorney-General's fund will pay the cost under this new language, and our duty ends when we deliver the prisoner to the custody of the marshal. "Bringing to trial and punishment" is what we want out.

Mr. SAYERS. In addition to that there is a proposition to pay the expenses of detecting, arresting, and delivering persons engaged in counterfeiting the money, etc., of foreign governments. That is new language. Please state the reason for that.

Mr. DRUMMOND. There was a law enacted in 1884, and another in 1891 (and I have the two here), which makes it a crime to counterfeit foreign securities or foreign coins in this country, but there is no fund that can be used to detect or punish those people. We can not use our fund for it.

Mr. SAYERS. "To be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury." Why do you want that language inserted?

Mr. DRUMMOND. Is not that the way it has been before?

Mr. SAYERS. It seems to be new language entirely.

Mr. DRUMMOND. Possibly it is. I do not know whether I can make any explanation as to that unless I can see the last appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. You do not know how it has been disbursed before?

Mr. DRUMMOND. It has been disbursed by the Secretary, but I do not know whether it has been so stated.

Mr. SAYERS (after looking at the law). The only thing left in is down to and including the word "dollars." Have you had any trouble in the disbursement of this money?

Mr. DRUMMOND. No, sir; except once. There is an appropriation of \$5,000 made for the purpose of investigating national banks, and the Comptroller has to a great extent desired to handle that fund, and we ran entirely out last year.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, CHIEF CUSTOMS DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. "Compensation in lieu of moieties," please tell us about that?

Mr. COMSTOCK. The trouble is we have expended all our present year's appropriation and have pending claims which perhaps will exhaust what we ask for.

Mr. SAYERS. That is because of the McKinley act.

Mr. COMSTOCK. No, sir; that is mainly because of the smuggling of opium by the Chinese. That is the latest development of this matter.

Mr. SAYERS. You will have a deficiency of how much for this year?

Mr. COMSTOCK. We have asked for \$20,000 deficiency. We have expended the whole of the appropriation. I want to state that the amount paid depends upon the amount collected usually, and I can give the figures. The total amount of money derived from seizing goods in 1890 was \$48,000 gross. The amount paid up to the present is \$66,500, and the pending claims upon the amount received is \$49,000. The estimate for the three months remaining is \$29,000, representing \$140,000 which the Government will have received from these seizures. The amount of compensation should be chargeable to these receipts.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money have you actually collected up to the 1st of January, 1892?

Mr. COMSTOCK. \$115,000 up to the 1st of January.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you any suits pending against the Government for illegal seizures?

Mr. COMSTOCK. No, sir; not against the Government.

Mr. SAYERS. Or against the officers of the Government? You know that suits are brought against the officers, and the Government is compelled to pay the judgments.

Mr. COMSTOCK. I do not know of any such case pending at the present time.

LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

Mr. SAYERS. "Expenses of local appraisers' meetings \$2,500?"

Mr. COMSTOCK. That is to pay the expense of the quarterly conferences of local appraisers for the purpose of arriving at a unanimity of views. They come from all

quarters, from California and New Orleans. I would like to say, with a view of economy, that I think those conferences could be judiciously reduced to two per year. This was inaugurated before the establishment of the Board of Appraisers, and I think the necessity for those meetings are not now so great.

Mr. SAYERS. How many meetings do they have now?

Mr. COMSTOCK. They have four a year, and I think two a year would answer their purpose. I think half the amount would be enough, and that \$1,200 would be sufficient to appropriate for that purpose.

Mr. COGSWELL. Is that the Secretary's view of it?

Mr. COMSTOCK. As I understand it, that agrees with his views.

Mr. SAYERS. I have no doubt the committee will heartily concur with you.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. K. TINGLE, SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. We will ask you about the Chinese exclusion act on page 84.

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. You have not the enforcement of the alien contract labor law?

Mr. TINGLE. No, sir; I had that last year, but it has been transferred to another officer.

Mr. SAYERS. Please explain as briefly as you can what you have done with this item.

Mr. TINGLE. It is used for salaries of officers employed to stop Chinese coming in, and for the expenses of their deportation.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you use all of this money?

Mr. TINGLE. We have used about \$40,000 of it. We did not have so many officers employed. In 1892 we have increased the number of officers, and they have been more efficient. We have arrested a greater number of Chinese, and have deported a greater number.

Mr. SAYERS. How many up to the first of January?

Mr. TINGLE. 29,521.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you got the entire frontier of the United States under your direction to watch and guard against the immigration of Chinese?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir; as far as is possible with the force we have. The customs officers along the frontier are employed as well as these special officers.

Mr. SAYERS. I find that your officers have been having some trouble down in Texas.

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir; we arrest Chinese there all the time. One disadvantage we have found about the matter is that the courts construe the language of the law to be that Chinamen shall be transported to the place from whence they come; that is, if they come from Mexico they must be sent back to Mexico. They go back to Mexico and immediately return to this country. The same thing is true in reference to Canada.

Mr. COGSWELL. You ask for \$60,000; that is what you had last year. Do you think that that amount will enable you to keep them out?

Mr. TINGLE. No, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do you think that it will half do it?

Mr. TINGLE. We arrested and deported during the last six months 105 Chinese who have been sent back to China. A great number have been sent over the border. That expense has been paid out of this fund. It has cost about \$4,300 to send them back. Gen. Spaulding, acting Secretary of the Treasury, desires me to state that in his opinion at least \$100,000 ought to be appropriated for that work, instead of \$60,000.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$13,350 for the Alaskan seal fisheries.

Mr. TINGLE. That is for salaries and expenses of agencies, and is the same as last year. There is another item for publishing the President's proclamation, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. For caring and preservation of public buildings on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and for furniture for said buildings. Why do you want this?

Mr. TINGLE. Those are old buildings which need repairs, as the furniture is badly dilapidated. It is necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Are those buildings in constant use?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir. They were put up twenty years ago.

Mr. SAYERS. Why are they not controlled by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury?

Mr. TINGLE. The Supervising Architect has held that that appropriation did not apply to his office. It has been there a long time, and we thought it would be well to ask for that thousand dollars in addition to the appropriation of last year, which would give us \$3,500.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. You have an agent, an assistant agent, and two additional agents connected with the Alaskan seal fisheries. Where are they stationed?

Mr. TINGLE. One agent is in charge of the whole business. One is on the island of St. George and another on the island of St. Paul. Those men can not stay there on account of the climate, as they lose their health, and it is necessary that they should be allowed to come down in the winter every other year, and therefore it is necessary to have four, so that there can be two constantly on those islands.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. You pay one agent \$3,650, and you pay another \$2,520, and the others \$2,190. What is the difference in their duties and responsibilities.

Mr. COMSTOCK. The agent who receives the largest pay is in charge of the business and is responsible for all the work. The other men are under his direction.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Where does the chief agent reside?

Mr. TINGLE. He goes to the islands in the spring and remains there and comes down in the fall. Sometimes he stays through the winter. This year it was necessary he should come down on account of these negotiations that were pending in regard to the seal fisheries.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Where are his headquarters?

Mr. TINGLE. During the time when he is not engaged at the Department reporting to the Secretary and giving information in regard to the condition of the islands, he is put on duty in the custom-house service.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. During part of the time, then, he is at Washington?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes, sir; he is here quite a portion of the time.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. How much of the time?

Mr. TINGLE. Probably three months during the winter.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. He really spends one-third of his time in Washington, and nine months of the time somewhere in Alaska?

Mr. TINGLE. He is not there so much as nine months, but probably six months. The residue of his time he is put on duty as a customs officer, generally in the vicinity of his residence, wherever that may be in this country.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. So that he does duty both as an agent for the Alaskan seal fisheries and as a customs officer?

Mr. TINGLE. Yes sir. We require him to do that so as to make him earn his money during the time he is away from the seal islands.

FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS H. CARTER, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. I see that for salaries of commissioners, registers, and receivers you ask for this year \$600,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year was the same. How much of that appropriation did you have unexpended on the 1st of January of the present year?

Commissioner CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a statement at this point. The various questions which may be propounded will necessarily require some investigation and computation, and my purpose was this morning to address the committee concerning some matters in the aggregate, and to ascertain what specific information was required and furnish it in tabulated shape. It will be found upon investigation that the last Congress created a number of additional offices, and while the estimates are no larger than the appropriations of the last Congress, in would be manifestly improper to reduce it, in view of the fact that the sources of expenditure have been increased by the establishment of twelve additional offices. The chief offices receive the guaranteed salary from the Government, that is, \$500 per annum and the fees and commissions in addition, the maximum of which is \$3,000 each for the registers and receivers. All in excess of \$3,000 is turned into the Treasury. The estimates have been made with a view of avoiding any increase at any point above the estimates of last year. We might have increased that very mate-

rially if we had taken into consideration the fact that as the new land offices increase, the expenditures increase very materially.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think this could be cut down from the amount from the present year without injury to the service?

Commissioner CARTER. I do not think it could be done without injury to the service. These land offices are selected with great care throughout the country, and the officers are, as a rule, persons in moderate circumstances who could not continue to serve the Government unless their salaries were paid. That is one branch where a deficiency would be a hardship to the persons serving the Government. I will give you the exact figures up to January 1.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you ask some change in the legislation here?

Commissioner CARTER. With reference to the matter of compensation I will say a bill has been introduced (and I believe its passage would result in a better service), favoring the entire abolition of the fee system as part compensation and the payment of a regular salary to the registers and receivers of the respective offices, based upon the amount of business performed by the offices during the preceding fiscal year. It would be manifestly unjust to pay all of them equal salaries, as some offices have more business than others. Complaints have arisen with reference to the fee system, and the inclination has been, where mistakes have occurred, to make the mistake in favor of the officer rather than against him, in view of the fact that his compensation depends on the amount he receives.

Mr. SAYERS. On that point, do you propose that Congress shall pass a law which specifies the salary?

Commissioner CARTER. I would specify by classes rather than by places. I would allow compensation for the amount of business transacted in the office, making the maximum, as it is now, \$3,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Would there be an increase by that system?

Commissioner CARTER. I would undertake to regulate the salaries paid by the volume of business.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think it would result in a retrenchment?

Commissioner CARTER. I think it would result in a saving, but whether it would result in a saving of expenditure by the Government I am unable to say; but certainly it would in the cost of doing the public business, partly through the saving of money to the people who deal with the offices direct and partly in the possible economy by the Government in its expenditure. For instance, an office that would be entitled to compensation for register and receiver of \$1,500 on the basis of the business of last year, for the coming fiscal year would, in all probability, so far as the increase of its business in the next fiscal year is concerned, if the commission were on the basis of the salary, run over \$1,500 a year. If it ran under, a reduction would necessarily occur in the following fiscal year; if it ran over, the next appropriation would be retroactive on the basis of the preceding year's work.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you want the words "local land offices" inserted there?

Commissioner CARTER. Because that term is more commonly understood. We refer in our office parlance to the "local land offices" exclusively, as contradistinguished from the General Land Office.

Mr. SAYERS. It is merely a matter of convenience?

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir. Ninety per cent of the people use the term "local land office."

Mr. BINGHAM. In reference to this matter of compensation, you do not ask that change unless the act becomes a law. If we pass the bill for regular salaries and the other act should not pass, it might embarrass you.

Commissioner CARTER. The word "compensation" would mean salaries and commission, so that if the bill were passed with the word "compensation" as a substitute for salaries and commission there could be no ambiguity or difficulty of construction.

Mr. SAYERS. You want it in lieu of this?

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir; and the suggestion was made in view of the probability that some steps might be taken to substitute salaries for the fee system. They may be considered as mere verbal changes.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is contingent expenses for the land offices. You ask for an increase of \$40,000?

Commissioner CARTER. The amount of the last appropriation, together with the deficiency provided, amounted to \$200,000. That was found to be inadequate to supply the actual demands of the service.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a deficiency for this year?

Commissioner CARTER. We will not have a deficiency. We will run the year out with what we have. It is practicable to do that, but it is unwise, I think, to continue the practice of retarding business to save present expense which must ultimately be borne. For instance, the reproduction of plats, and binding of plat books in the local land offices will be neglected. We are endeavoring to bring up the con-

test and other work in the local land offices, so as to bring the business of the Bureau up as near to date as may be practicable. This result can not be accomplished in the local land offices without some increase whereby we will have additional clerical help. For instance, the contest work in the local offices is behind, the registers and receivers being compelled to devote their time to the current work, have not found it practicable to promptly pass through the large records in contest cases, whereas if they were supplied with sufficient clerical force, that work could be disposed of by the clerks, and the registers and receivers could have time to take up the more important matters that appertain to their offices.

Mr. SAYERS. Depredations upon the public timber?

Commissioner CARTER. I desire at this point to elaborate the statement made in connection with the estimates. I find that the Bureau has three classes of special service; one is investigating selections made by States and counties in satisfaction of the swamp-land grant and its indemnity; the other is the depredations on public timber, and the third is fraudulent land entries. It very frequently occurs that we have to investigate in the same township alleged fraudulent land entries, timber depredations, and swamp-land selections. And under the present system of appropriation the classifying of these various agencies in the appropriation, we are compelled to send three distinct agents to that locality to examine the three particular matters indicated. That arises from the fact that the Treasury Department holds that an agent appointed to investigate one class of land matters can not receive any compensation while engaged in investigating another class.

Mr. SAYERS. Can not you engage him to do both and pay him only once?

Commissioner CARTER. Not under the bill, as it would be paying him a salary from two appropriations. That would probably lead to pretty serious complications. My idea is that the appropriation for these three purposes could be made in one item, and that the agent could be appointed as an agent authorized generally to do these different kinds of work. We might thereby instruct him to prosecute any investigation under these particular lines of business within the jurisdiction of the office.

Mr. SAYERS. Do I understand you to say that you have one set of officers for fraudulent land entries, another for inspecting timber—

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir; and another for investigating swamp-land selections. The appropriations have been made in three separate items. Our appointments are made to follow the appropriation bill—that is, we find we can not transfer a man from one line of employment to another without the formality of resignation and reappointment.

Mr. SAYERS. Are these men paid for the time they are engaged in business?

Commissioner CARTER. The salaries are fixed by the Secretary for the time they are actually engaged. It is a monthly compensation and a per diem for subsistence. The salaries are now \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. SAYERS. Expenses of hearings in land entries?

Commissioner CARTER. That expense is incurred in connection with hearings ordered to investigate charges made against entries as to whether they are bona fide.

Mr. SAYERS. If Congress does what you desire, and permits you to allow the same agent to perform these various duties, is it not possible to so keep your accounts that Congress may see what is the expense involved in each of these different classes of cases?

Commissioner CARTER. We would have no difficulty at all in keeping the time the agent was employed to investigate each of the respective items. As a rule a particular agent would be constantly employed on a particular line of work, and only now and then would he be directed to do another. His daily reports would show the time he had been engaged every day, and thus we could readily supply the information.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Could you draft and send to Governor Sayers the provision embodying the idea that you have indicated, and that additional idea with reference to compensation, so that the appropriation could be used for the purpose of paying salaries and expenses to those agents who might profitably be employed in these different kinds of work, and yet be required to keep the accounts so that Congress could see them?

Mr. SAYERS. We would be glad to have you draft such amendments to the law. We are authorized now to legislate on the bill in the direction of retrenchment and economy. We want you to draft such amendments as you think will help you in that direction, and under each amendment explain how and why, giving the arguments in favor of it, so that I can lay it before the committee. I would like to have that in writing, and also your amendments. I would be glad if you would give it your special attention.

Commissioner CARTER. I will do so.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is this where these gentlemen are engaged—"not exceeding \$3 per day compensation?"

Commissioner CARTER. That amount is in addition to salary and in lieu of subsistence.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you need no appropriation for protecting public lands this year?

Commissioner CARTER. The appropriation for protecting public lands comes in the general item; which, you will observe, is presented in the estimates. On page 255 of the Estimates you will find the appropriation under the head of "Depredations of public timber, protecting public lands, settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity." The item, as prepared at the time, was to meet the expense of protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the laws relating to the cutting of timber on the public lands, and protecting the public lands from fraudulent entry, and investigating swamp-land selections. That consolidates these three appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. So that accounts for your asking for \$300,000, instead of \$240,000?

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir. The aggregate of the three items is only \$240,000, but we ask for \$60,000 additional, for the reason that by the terms of the act passed March 3 last the burden is cast on the Land Office of regulating the cutting of timber on the public domain. Prior to that date the cutting was confined, under the law, to the mineral lands for domestic purposes. Under the act, as amended by the subsequent act passed on the same date, the Secretary of the Interior was empowered to make rules and regulations for cutting public timber on the nonmineral public lands. This authority has been exercised under certain conditions prescribed therein, the parties being required to publish a notice in the newspapers of their intention to apply for a permit to cut timber on certain sections of land. In such cases we send an agent to investigate the character and extent of the timber and the necessity for cutting it, as represented by the party, and all the circumstances surrounding the case; among other things to find out whether there are any settlers there whose interests would be injured. This requires a large part of the time of the present agency force. The creation of timber reservations provided for in the same act also calls for the services of special agents.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you send an agent to inspect timber every time there is an application for permission to cut it?

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir. One agent will attend to a very considerable district. In connection with these rules and regulations we require a statement by the party of the amount to be cut and where it is to be disposed of and to whom. That statement is to be filed in the local offices. We want to know whether the parties are abusing the privilege or conforming to rules. We restrict them to 50 per cent of the merchantable timber, and the permits run from year to year. It contemplates the revoking or refusing permits if we find the party abusing the privilege or the necessity for it ceases. In this way we hope to preserve the timber that is growing and prevent parties from cutting it, unless it is done under such permit. I will state at length the various rules provided in regard to cutting timber, and also as to timber reservations in connection with the itemized statement which you desire.

Mr. SAYERS. Reproducing plats of surveys?

Commissioner CARTER. The estimate for this is identical with that of last year. The appropriation of the current year, however, was only \$5,000. In this connection I wish to urge upon the committee the necessity for increasing that appropriation to an amount in excess of \$5,000 for this reason: We are constantly receiving from citizens requests for copies of townships in which they live. The States are likewise drawing upon us for copies. They are desirous of ascertaining what lands are taken and what are not. These plats show all the entries made up to the present time. By a photolithographing process these plats have been reproduced, so that we can sell them to the parties at 25 cents each. The cost of tracing the plats run from \$1 to \$5 and upwards. This is but an investment on the part of the Government, and it is a very great convenience to the States and to a great body of the people. In the course of a brief time we recover the amount that it costs for these photolithographic copies made, and at the same time avoid a large correspondence at the local offices, which costs more or less, and also at the General Land Office, with reference to the items that are fully explained by one of those photolithographic copies. It is our object to reproduce every plat on file as soon as possible and put them in shape to be accessible and useful to the people.

Mr. SAYERS. You allow no plat to go out to a private individual without being paid for?

Commissioner CARTER. No, sir; we have now orders from States for copies of every plat we have reproduced this year under this \$5,000 appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. Surveying public lands. You ask for \$400,000, the same as you had last year?

Commissioner CARTER. I have made some figures with reference to that, and I have a statement here which I will read in part and leave with the committee. Every dollar of the appropriation of last year was expended, and we were not able to supply

the demand for the public surveys. We have now petitions from settlers and requests from States which would probably absorb this entire estimate as submitted by the various surveyors-general; but I think that with a sum equal to the appropriation made this year we can meet the urgent demands for surveys for actual settlers and for grants to the new States.

Mr. SAYERS. Surveys of private land claims in California, at the rate prescribed by law, and so forth. You want \$1,000 this year?

Commissioner CARTER. Yes, sir; I take it that that is necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Original and corrected surveys of private land claims and donations in Louisiana, \$8,000. Can not you use this general fund for this purpose?

Commissioner CARTER. Not unless the phraseology is changed somehow. This fund is demanded for surveying public lands.

Mr. SAYERS. The same amount is put in for surveying public lands and private land claims, and resurveys of public lands and private land claims and donations?

Commissioner CARTER. That would be a departure from the usual custom, and I think the appropriation for these different classes of surveys should be kept separate for the reason that the rates per mile differ from those allowed for public land surveys. In this connection I deem it proper to state that the law requires the cost of survey of private land claims to be refunded to the Treasury by the owner before patent issues.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1892.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

SIR: Referring to the suggestion made that the fund appropriated for surveying public lands and private land claims be consolidated, I beg leave to say that the estimates (see page 256, Book of Estimates) separate these items, and I am of the opinion, on mature reflection, that it would be unwise to consolidate them into one item. My conclusion is based on the following considerations:

1. Public surveys are executed on what is known as the *rectangular system*, and is therefore the simplest system of executing surveys, and the work can thus be done at a less rate per mile, as a rule, than surveys executed on any other basis. It will be observed that the rates per mile extend from \$5 to \$25 under this system.

2. In the matter of private land claims the lines are more difficult to determine, and, as a rule, are the subject of great controversy, and the rates necessarily vary in proportion as the lines to be run are irregular and the connecting points uncertain or difficult to establish.

Again, I find that the United States merely advances the money for private land claims, and the amount is fully refunded to the Government before patent issues on surveys made in California and Louisiana; and in the States and Territories referred to in the land court act one-half of the cost is refunded to the Government before patent issues.

It will be seen that a complicated system of account grows out of this private-land survey business, and that these accounts frequently extend over a series of years.

On the other hand, the public-survey accounts are easily balanced, and the business connected with the work of public surveying is always kept well in hand.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1892.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

SIR: Referring to the appropriation for the special service in this Bureau, I beg leave to call your attention to observations found on pages 56 and 57 of my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, as follows:

"I desire in this connection to call attention to the disadvantage incident to the execution of the laws through special agents, in consequence of the form in which appropriations have been made by Congress for this service.

"For the current fiscal year the appropriation in this behalf reads as follows:

"*Depredations on public timber*: To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, one hundred thousand dollars.

"*Protecting public lands*: For the protection of public lands from the illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

* * * * *

“Settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: For salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp lands and for indemnity for swamp lands, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for depredations on the public timber and protecting public lands, while traveling on duty, shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day, and for actual necessary expenses for transportation.”

Now the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that the per diem and expense account of an agent appointed to investigate public-timber trespasses can not be allowed when it appears that the agent was employed during the time stated in the work of investigating fraudulent entries of public land, or in reporting on swamp land selections. The same rule is applied to each of the three classes of agents.

“It not infrequently occurs that swamp-land selections, fraudulent land entries, and timber depredations are to be investigated in the same locality. Under the law as heretofore framed in such case, it is absolutely necessary, regardless of expense or loss of time, to send three agents to the locality referred to, when one agent could investigate and report all the cases in a particular neighborhood, taking them up in proper order. By adopting this method of procedure the expenses of transporting additional men would be avoided and the time lost in unnecessary travel could be profitably employed. In other words, the efficiency of the service would be promoted and the expenses reduced.

“Actuated by these considerations, I have, in submitting estimates for the coming fiscal year, consolidated the three items for this special service in the following language, to wit:

“Depredations of public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp land indemnity; to meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands: Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation; three hundred thousand dollars.

“Under this form of appropriation agents may with freedom be assigned to duty in either branch of the service. The estimate for the fiscal year is placed at \$300,000, being an increase of \$60,000 over the appropriation for the current year, for three reasons:

“First. Examinations and investigations connected with the administration of the law, approved March 3, 1891, sec. 8 (26 Stat., 1095), as amended by act of same date (26 Stat., 1093) will be necessary, and will greatly add to the existing demands for the services of special agents, in order to admit of the proper exercise of the authority given to the head of the Department to designate the sections or tracts of the public domain on which the cutting of timber should be permitted, and to enforce needful rules and regulations governing the matter. The same is true with reference to the exercise of discretion in the selection of public lands bearing forests, which should be reserved by proclamation of the President, under the 24th section of said act, in order to give the effect intended to the provision thereof.

“Second. The seventh section of the same act confirms entries of public land under specified conditions, which will relieve this office of much of the accumulated arrears of work left over from former years, but there will still remain a large accumulation of cases which must be disposed of by the necessary investigations and adjudications before the clerical force of the office can be devoted to disposing of current cases with reasonable promptness as they arise. An increased force of special agents is deemed necessary to aid in the disposal of these accumulated cases.

“Third. The said seventh section allows the period of 2 years from the date of final certificate and receipt during which entries under the preëmption, homestead, desert land, or timber-culture laws may be subject to investigation, and their validity passed upon by this Department, and enacts that at the expiration of that period, when there shall be no contest or protest pending against the validity of any such entry, the entryman shall be entitled to a patent conveying the land by him entered, and the same shall be issued to him. The purpose to be attained, therefore, is, after disposing of the accumulated cases referred to, so to employ the available force that all cases arising in the current business may be disposed of, or the sufficiency of the proof adduced to show the bona fide character of the claims passed upon by this office within the legally prescribed period of 2 years from final entry. It is thought that the increased force of special agents proposed to be provided for would be a material aid in accomplishing the purpose indicated.”

Since writing the foregoing my attention has been called to the claim of certain persons for allowance of \$3 per diem, under the proviso above quoted, continuously from the date of appointment until the date of dismissal, or the expiration of the term of service. The practice of this bureau has been to allow this per diem only

when agents are traveling, and consequently incurring a daily expense which they would not incur if at home.

Inasmuch as the authority of the Department to fix this limitation has been questioned, I suggest to the committee the propriety of inserting, after the word "allowed" and before the words "per diem," in the proviso, the following:

"Subject to such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe;" so that the item thus amended, and as, in my judgment, it should appear in the bill, would read as follows:

Depredations of public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity; to meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands: Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be allowed, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation; three hundred thousand dollars.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1892.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of the 10th instant, I transmit herewith statements showing the condition of the several appropriations made for the public land service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, at the close of business December 31, 1891, also tabulated statements showing the number of agents employed for the six months ending December 31, 1891, under the appropriations for the protection of the public lands and the protection of the public timber, the work performed by them during that period, and the work that is now in the special service division requiring investigation by them.

It will be observed that there is still an immense amount of work to be done and the force of agents is not at present sufficient to accomplish it in a reasonable length of time. The work of investigating the applications for permission to cut timber, and for timber reservations under the act of March 3, 1891, has occupied the entire time of many of the agents and will require a large force constantly, and in these cases it is necessary that the work be accomplished with as little delay as possible.

The act of March 3, 1891, also limited the time within which the Government can initiate proceedings against a fraudulent entry to two years from date of the final receipt in entries under the preemption, homestead, desert-land, and timber-culture laws and, therefore, just at this time as large a force of agents as possible should be employed upon that work to prevent the expiration of that period before proceedings are commenced by the Government; although when the cases which have accumulated are acted upon, so large a force would not be required to attend to the current work.

On February 8, 1892, a reduction was made in the salary of all the agents to take effect February 1, 1892, from \$1,500, \$1,400, and \$1,300 per annum, to \$1,200 per annum. This was made necessary by the fact that the appropriation for the current year was rapidly becoming exhausted, and is not sufficient to carry the present force at their old salaries until the end of the fiscal year. Even with such reduction, it will probably be necessary to reduce the force before the fiscal year expires in order to keep within the appropriation.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Title of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended to date.	Balance on hand.	Estimated liabilities.
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	\$600,000.00	\$295,852.59	\$304,147.41	\$304,147.41
Contingent expenses of land offices.	200,000.00	88,175.36	111,824.64	111,824.64
Expenses of depositing public moneys.	10,000.00	2,888.20	7,111.80	7,111.80
Depredations on public timber.	100,000.00	37,677.04	62,322.96	62,322.96
Protecting public lands.	120,000.00	62,494.17	57,505.83	73,979.73
Expenses of hearing in land entries.	25,000.00	12,145.53	12,854.47	12,854.47
Settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity.	20,000.00	11,419.49	8,580.51	10,233.88
Reproducing plate of surveys.	5,000.00	1,968.95	3,031.05	3,031.05
Surveying public lands.	\$360,000.00		360,000.00	360,000.00
Examination of surveys.	40,000.00	21,753.18	18,246.82	18,246.82
Survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations.	8,000.00	1,150.00	6,850.00	6,850.00
Expenses of inspectors, General Land Office.	10,000.00	3,420.57	6,579.43	6,579.43
Law books, library, General Land Office.	500.00	117.50	382.50	382.50
Maps of the United States.	14,840.00	101.12	14,738.88	14,738.88
Relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in Nebraska and Kansas.	250,000.00	42,172.62	207,827.38	207,827.38
Town site entries in Oklahoma.	35,000.00	16,360.67	18,639.33	18,639.33
Surveying the Sioux Reservation.	100,000.00	79,922.46	20,077.54	20,077.54
Town site, Port Angeles, Wash.	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
Salaries, office of Surveyor-General:				
Arizona.	5,500.00	2,750.00	2,750.00	
California.	16,500.00	8,250.00	8,250.00	
Colorado.	9,500.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	
North Dakota.	7,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Florida.	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Idaho.	5,500.00	2,750.00	2,750.00	
Louisiana.	6,800.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	
Minnesota.	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
Montana.	12,500.00	6,250.00	6,250.00	
Nevada.	4,300.00	2,150.00	2,150.00	
New Mexico.	5,500.00	2,750.00	2,750.00	
Oregon.	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Utah.	5,500.00	2,750.00	2,750.00	
Washington.	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Wyoming.	6,500.00	3,250.00	3,250.00	
South Dakota.	9,500.00	5,000.00	4,500.00	
Contingent expenses, office of Surveyor-General:				
Arizona.	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	
California.	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Colorado.	2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	
North Dakota.	1,500.00	875.00	625.00	
Florida.	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	
Idaho.	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	
Louisiana.	1,200.00	600.00	600.00	
Minnesota.	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	
Montana.	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Nevada.	800.00	400.00	400.00	
New Mexico.	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	
Oregon.	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	
Utah.	1,400.00	700.00	700.00	
Washington.	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	
Wyoming.	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	
South Dakota.	1,500.00	1,200.00	300.00	

Same as balance on hand.

Statement of number of special agents employed from July 1 to December 31, 1891.

Fifty-two fraudulent-land agents, whose length of service aggregated two hundred and seventy-four months, were employed during said period, equivalent to forty-five agents for six months and one agent for four months.

Thirty-seven special timber agents, whose aggregate length of service was one hundred and seventy-seven months and six days, were employed during said period, equivalent to employment of twenty-nine agents for six months and one agent for three months and six days.

MEMORANDUM.

Swamp-land agents.

Special agents employed from July 1 to December 31, 1891.	10
Furloughed during same period.	1
Furloughed since January 1, 1892.	3
Recommended to be furloughed.	3
Salary of each.	\$1,400
Agents whose salary has been reduced.	12

Necessity for appropriation is that a large number of claims for alleged swamp lands and swamp land cash indemnity must be examined in the field in the following-named States:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Applications for permits to cut public timber under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093)

	No. cases.	Estimated area.
ALASKA.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent.....	2	1, 280
Cases reported on by agent and awaiting office action	1	1, 280
Total.....	3	2, 560
COLORADO.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent.....	16	52, 120
Cases reported on by agent and awaiting office action	12	38, 675
Cases, applications rejected (one on agent's report).....	4	7, 025
Total.....	21	97, 810
IDAHO.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent	65	512, 655
Cases reported on by agent and awaiting office action	13	1, 052, 510
Total.....	78	1, 565, 165
NEVADA.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent	13	2, 960
MONTANA.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent	94	2, 284, 400
Cases reported on by agent and awaiting office action	22	398, 940
Cases in which further information is called for.....	11	428, 360
Cases, applications rejected (3 on agents' reports).....	4	47, 245
Cases, permits issued.....	9	22, 040
Total.....	140	3, 174, 985
NORTH DAKOTA.		
(No applications received.)		
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent.....	20	28, 800
Cases, applications rejected (4 on agents' report).....	8	17, 725
Total.....	28	46, 525
UTAH.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent	84	356, 400
Cases reported by agent and awaiting official action	2	14, 080
Cases, applications rejected.....	3	8, 680
Cases, permits issued.....	5	14, 080
Total.....	94	393, 240
WYOMING.		
Cases awaiting examination by agent.....	11	234, 240
Cases reported on by agent and awaiting office action	3	11, 620
Cases, applications rejected.....	3	8, 000
Cases, permits issued.....	3	5, 960
Total.....	20	260, 120

RECAPITULATION.

States and Territories.	Permits issued on agents' reports.	Applications rejected on agents' reports.	Reported on by agents, and awaiting office action.	Rejected: no examination by agent required.	To be examined by agents.	Total applications.	Estimated area.
							<i>Acres.</i>
Alaska			1		2	3	2,560
Colorado		1	12	3	16	32	97,810
Idaho			13		65	78	1,565,165
Montana	9	3	22	1	105	140	3,174,985
Nevada					13	13	2,960
North Dakota		4		4	20	28	46,525
South Dakota	5		2	3	84	94	393,240
Utah	3		3	3	11	20	360,130
Wyoming							
Total	17	8	53	14	316	408	5,543,385

Of the 480 applications for permits to cut public timber filed since July 1, 1891, only 78 have, so far, been examined and reported upon by special agents, and several of these show only superficial examinations. These incomplete reports will have to be returned to the agents for further information; and under late instructions from the Department as to modification of area, etc., a number of the complete reports will also have to be returned for amendment, making, it is safe to say, at least three-fourths of the 78 reports, or, say, 60 cases, which will have to be so returned. These, with the 316 cases in which no examination whatever has yet been had, leaves a total of 376 cases now requiring examination and report by special agents.

The lands covered by these applications are mostly located in mountainous regions difficult of access except at certain seasons of the year, and in order to render the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), of any beneficial effect, it is imperative that the lands embraced in the applications for permits filed thereunder shall be examined and reported upon by a special agent with as little delay as possible, so that prompt action may be taken thereon by this office and the applicants be advised in time to enable them to build logging roads, locate camps, etc., and otherwise make preparations to commence operations when the logging seasons open.

To properly investigate and report upon these applications and other applications as they are filed, will require the services of a permanent force of not less than twenty special timber agents, who, to accomplish the work required, will be compelled to give it their continuous and undivided attention, to the exclusion of any other official duties whatever.

Tabular statement of timber reservations created and proposed under section 24, act of March 3, 1891.

States and Territories.	Under investigation by agents in the field.	Awaiting investigation in the office.	Pending before Department.	Proclamations issued.	Total number received.	Estimated area.
						<i>Acres.</i>
California	2	1			3	5,992,720
Colorado	4	10	2	1	17	2,729,180
Idaho	1	23			24	200,000
Minnesota	1				1	11,658,006
Montana	3	1			4	5,767,600
New Mexico		1		1	2	316,040
North Dakota		1			1	147,840
Oregon		2			2	250,000
Washington		1			1	5,006
Wyoming		1		1	2	12,234,000
Total	11	41	2	3	57	27,240,380

TIMBER RESERVATIONS.

(Under section 24, act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat., 1093.)

Although a year has not yet passed since the passage of the act authorizing the reservation of timbered lands, the number of proposed reservations that have come before this office for consideration and action indicates a work of such magnitude that it forms a conspicuous feature in making the estimate of appropriation for special agents of this office.

Aside from the preliminary reports or statements made by special agents bringing desirable tracts to the notice of this office, all proposed reservations are referred to such agents for a detailed examination to determine the nature of the locality, the character of the land, the adaptability of the tract for a reservation, the necessity for such a reservation at the locality indicated, the effect thereof on the water supply, on the climatic, economic, and other conditions, the interests of people remote from as well as in the immediate vicinity of the land, and how the same may be affected by such reservation, and other matters of detail not obtainable from the records of this office.

When protests against proposed reservations are filed these must be fully and intelligently investigated, and other questions of fact are constantly arising which require the personal presence of a special agent in order that intelligent action may be had thereon.

In addition, and in every respect equal to the foregoing in quantity and importance, is the work of the agent after the reservation has been made.

Within the boundaries of every reservation are numerous settlers and mineral claimants whose inceptive rights must be protected, while at the same time especial care is necessary to exclude fraudulent claimants. To this end every claim of whatsoever kind must be carefully examined by an agent to determine the qualification of the claimant and his compliance with the requirements of law.

If this law (sec. 24, act of March 3, 1891) is to be enforced for the benefit of the people, a large and special force of at least twenty-five agents especially assigned to this class of work should be appointed and kept constantly in the field. The work demanded of them is of such character and quantity that it can not be done at odd moments by agents employed on other matters.

Timber trespass, July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892.

States and Territories.	Number of cases reported by special agents.	Amounts involved.	No. of cases pending and requiring investigation.
Alabama.....	54	7,492,985 feet timber (board measure) 122,164 feet timber (cubic measure). 3,780 railroad ties. 3,211 telegraph poles. 105,000 barrel staves. 89,000 barrel heads. 9,358 trees boxed. 12½ cords of wood and bark.	21
Alaska	4	40,000 feet 4,200 cords.	1
Arizona.....			2
Arkansas.....	8	416,892 feet timber (board measure) 1,500 railroad ties. 16,000 barrel staves. 400 rails. 20 cords of stave bolts.	3
California.....	28	2,059,274 feet 2,902,000 shake 1,000 posts. 1,000 rails 325 cords. 1,250 bushels of charcoal.	8
Colorado.....	2	55,600 railroad ties.....	12
Florida.....	2	11,910 trees boxed.....	7
Idaho.....	35	13,511,426 feet 34,000 posts. 8,612 poles. 1,833 cords.	31
Louisiana.....			5

Timber trespass, July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892—Continued.

States and Territories.	Number of cases reported by special agents.	Amounts involved.	No. of cases pending and requiring investigation.
Michigan	20	2,930,000 feet (board measure)..... 8,000,000 shingles. 900 ties. 200 poles.	19
Minnesota	20	3,962,297 feet (board measure)	22
		959 trees. 1,390 posts. 51 cords. 5,000 shingles. 300 ties.	
Mississippi.....	19	587,500 feet timber (board measure).....	22
		28,400 feet timber (cubic measure).	
Missouri.....	2	1,415 trees boxed.	
		49,000 feet timber (board measure).....	
		700 feet of piling.	
Montana			4
Nebraska			7
Nevada.....			1
New Mexico.....			32
Oklahoma.....	1	46,051 feet (board measure)	4
Oregon.....	9	4,474,500 feet	6
		250,000 shingles. 2,185 cords.	
South Dakota.....			5
Utah.....			12
Washington.....	27	7,984,341 feet	37
		600 cords.	
Wisconsin.....	10	2,347,812 feet (board measure)	44
		150 cords wood.	
Wyoming.....			21
Total	236		326

The statement of the number of cases requiring investigation does not show the actual amount of work to be performed by the special timber agents. The statement includes complaints made by individuals of timber trespass in various localities, and it has been found that these complaints frequently, on investigation, involve a number of separate and distinct cases of trespass, requiring special examination and a separate report in each case.

In addition to the usual run of timber trespass cases, the agents are frequently detailed to investigate matters of a special and extensive nature. As an example, two agents were engaged from August to December in making an examination of the watershed of the Rainy Lake River region, in Minnesota, for the purpose of establishing a permanent post in that locality, with a view to stopping the wholesale cutting, and exporting into Canada, of Government timber. The preliminary report has been received, which shows an examination of the banks of over 1,000 miles of water way, and that many millions of feet of timber have been unlawfully cut. This extensive trespass involves numerous individuals, and will require specific examination and report by the agents in a large number of cases. Also, two agents have been engaged since August in investigating, seizing, counting, and branding timber unlawfully cut on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota. This investigation is not yet finished, but information received shows large values involved and much work to be done. And in Michigan, an agent has been engaged since October investigating depredations in the northern peninsula, involving large amounts, and many reports yet to be made.

There are also numbers of cases in which suits have been recommended, and which require further investigation by the agents under the direction of the United States attorneys.

Cases of trespass are constantly arising, and it might be said that the work of the special timber agents will not be concluded until there is no more Government timber land to trespass upon.

To properly attend to timber trespass cases, it will require the services of thirty agents, whose time should be given exclusively to this branch of the service.

Statement showing the condition of Division P, by States and Territories, as regards the employment of special agents for the protection of public lands.

State or Territory.	Entries reported upon during the six months ending December 31, 1891.	Entries awaiting investigation by special agents.	State or Territory.	Entries reported upon during the six months ending December 31, 1891.	Entries awaiting investigation by special agents.
Alabama.....	61	37	Montana.....	3	31
Arizona.....	25	13	Nebraska.....	59	21
Arkansas.....	21	30	Nevada.....		
California.....	724	1,098	New Mexico.....	47	38
Colorado.....	85	161	North Dakota.....	2	8
Florida.....			Oklahoma.....	2	8
Idaho.....	16	37	Oregon.....	31	473
Iowa.....	1		South Dakota.....	16	14
Kansas.....	3	1	Utah.....	8	13
Louisiana.....	3	3	Washington.....	118	783
Michigan.....	6	2	Wisconsin.....	1	21
Minnesota.....	5	139	Wyoming.....	263	512
Mississippi.....	62	24			
Missouri.....	2	2	Total.....	1,569	3,456

Estimated number of agents required, 35.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND PENSION BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SAYERS. You have charge of the Interior Department and Pension Office buildings. Can you not get along with about \$4,000 for repairs next year?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; we can not.

Mr. SAYERS. You got \$10,000 for this year and you want \$8,000 for the next year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; \$2,000 of the \$10,000 that we got last year was for special repairs to the roof and for a board walk.

Mr. SAYERS. That is what has been appropriated for a great many years.

Mr. BINGHAM. You spend it all?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and we could spend more if we got it. I regret that we did not recommend a larger appropriation, as the recent snows have developed a number of serious leaks in the roof of the Patent Office building, and a large part of the copper roofing will have to be renewed.

Mr. SAYERS. For repairs and addition to the Pension Building you want \$30,000?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir,

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that a new building?

Mr. DAWSON. It is a new building, but it was put up by contract. The walls are good, but the finishings are very poor. We have just had to put in new plumbing in the building. Those large rooms have no doors, and there is a perfect draft there all the time, causing much sickness among the clerks. The doors have never been supplied. We want to do something to put that building in better shape, because this year the Grand Army of the Republic will come here, and the Secretary has allowed the use of the Pension building for reception purposes. We want to paint the building inside. We painted the lower floor of the inner court out of the appropriation of last year and that cost about \$1,500. To finish painting the court all the way up to the roof would probably cost \$6,000. Furthermore, if the building is used next year for the inaugural ball, as it has been heretofore, it should be in better condition than it is now. This is a very important item and all the improvements it would provide are urgently needed.

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD CLARK, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. SAYERS. How many items have you on this bill?

Mr. CLARK. I think I have three.

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you want for the Capitol?

Mr. CLARK. \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you must have \$30,000 for the Capitol?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir; I can not get along with less than that. For this year it cost \$39,000. The repairs for this Capitol are getting to be more expensive than heretofore; the steam pipes are wearing out.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$20,000 for improving the Capitol grounds. You got \$16,000 last year.

Mr. CLARK. This committee gave us \$20,000, but it was cut down in the Senate under a misapprehension. It would cost about \$5,000 to do the artificial stone paving.

Mr. SAYERS. For the Capitol terrace you want bronze vases and lamps.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir; they are not a necessity but they are part of the design. We have contracted for them. The bronze vases cost \$240 a piece. You can give us just as many of those as you please. The lamps cost \$174.

Mr. SAYERS. This item for the Capitol terrace is not so important as the other.

Mr. CLARK. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you get along with about \$8,000 for the Capitol terrace?

Mr. CLARK. Yes; but that does not make any provision for the lamps.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$24,000; just the same as you have been getting since 1888, for lighting the Capitol and grounds. Do you find that enough or too much?

Mr. CLARK. Sometimes it is enough and sometimes not, but that is about the average.

Mr. SAYERS. Is there anything else?

Mr. CLARK. Nothing, except you will have to give that deficiency for repairs, the breakdowns.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What do you mean by that?

Mr. CLARK. I mean repairing the steam pipes.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. GODDING, IN CHARGE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you estimate this year \$268,300, being an increase of about \$35,000.

Dr. GODDING. That is correct.

Mr. SAYERS. Please explain why you made that increase?

Dr. GODDING. It is due to the fact that I asked the appropriation this current year based on an estimate of 1,475 patients coming within the conditions of this appropriation. These estimates must be hypothetical, owing to their having to be made at the short session, eighteen months before it would be available. In the meantime, considered in the rate for the last two years, the increase has been over 100, so you will observe that I have been compelled to ask a deficiency this year, which would really, if you look it over, make the appropriation for the current year instead of \$233,930 it would be \$255,930; in other words I have asked for an estimate on an increase of 75 patients, and base that estimate for the year beginning July 1, 1892, for an average of 1,650 patients. This is an explanation of why I have been compelled to increase the old figures. I have right here the data to show you the number of patients. The estimate June 30, 1890, was 1,505 patients, and June 30, 1891, 1,608 patients, so you see it is an actual increase of more than 100 patients. The year before, too, is why I was deceived in it. We only had 1,397 the 1st of June, 1889, and I estimated between these years, and when I set it at 1,475, I thought I had set it high enough. Of course that is not an argument for a deficiency, but this shows why I advance this over \$30,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you tell me why you propose to change the phraseology, or rather insert new words in this item. You say, "and inmates of the National Homes. Why do you wish the words "inmates of the" inserted there?

Dr. GODDING. It does not appear in the form in which I wrote it, but it is true that those national homes have made this great increase.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the use of those words; you have been admitting them now, have you not?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir. How is that changed over last year—excuse me [looking at the bill]. If you wish to strike out “inmates of the,” I see no objection.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you use the words “who are insane?”

Dr. GODDING. Because we can not treat any but the insane.

Mr. COGSWELL. Is that not to make it more specific and also to make it a little better English?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to know from you why it is.

Dr. GODDING. I will say simply in regard to that that the estimate is “for support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital of the Insane from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service;” and the words “inmates of the” comes in and breaks the connection. I put it in as a grammatical point. If you think the “insane” in the first sentence is carried forward, I do not see any reason for these latter words. But that was the reason for doing it.

Mr. SAYERS. You have another phrase here, “who have been admitted to the hospital.” Why do you want that phraseology inserted?

Dr. GODDING. This came, let me say, right in my report without the exact form to be forwarded. I had no covert design there.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not ask you about any covert design, but I want to know if this new phraseology will have the effect of changing the law.

Dr. GODDING. That may be stricken out. I had not at hand, when I wrote these instruments, the exact phraseology of the previous bill, and I used the phraseology as I supposed it was before.

Mr. SAYERS. How many people who entered this hospital as insane were discharged last year as cured?

Dr. GODDING. We discharged last year as cured 66, and as improved 53.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you regard those 66 as cured?

Dr. GODDING. Yes; those 66 I regarded as cured. Now, those discharged as improved, some of them probably would never return to the hospital, but there were reasons why I did not regard them as completely cured; some were simply improved.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no insane people in that hospital except those who may come from the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and persons who have been charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; we have.

Mr. SAYERS. What others?

Dr. GODDING. Under the law the Marine Hospital Service patients are sent to us. In the general statute, volume 22 I think, the law allows these to be sent there, and their board to be charged at a rate not to exceed \$4.50 a week.

Mr. SAYERS. Are they insane?

Dr. GODDING. They are insane, yes; but you have enumerated there the classes for whom this appropriation is directly made. There are 22 of those that are paid for under that appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. They came from the Marine Hospital?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; from that service.

Mr. SAYERS. And paid for out of this appropriation?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; they are paid for by the authorities out of this fund that belongs to the Marine Hospital Service, and we have 22 remaining in the hospital.

Mr. SAYERS. How much a month are they charged?

Dr. GODDING. Four dollars and fifty cents a week, the idea being to charge as near the cost as can be ascertained.

Mr. COGSWELL. I want to ask about these 22 from the Marine Hospital fund. Do you mean to say that that reduces your estimate?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; I stated that I had based the estimate on 1,475, and my number at the beginning of the year was 1,608, but I had allowed for those; those were deducted.

Mr. COGSWELL. That is already deducted?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you ask “for the buildings and grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane for general repairs, \$20,000.”

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; we had \$12,000 last year, and my reason for again asking for a greater sum is that in the large building the interior work shows the necessity of painting. It has not been quite possible to keep up with all these general repairs and improvements, with the extending of the building, the floors, ceiling, and things of that kind that needed to be renewed and painted. I have been obliged to let some things run a little behind from what I would wish to do. The hospital building in

the matter of painting really ought to be taken in hand. The chapel frescoing is beginning to look very shabby.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for "special improvements," as follows: "For distinct provision for the epileptic insane, including the furnishing and radiators, \$68,250."

Dr. GODDING. You would like to know why we think that is necessary?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir; and just as briefly as you can give it.

Dr. GODDING. We have a capacity in beds in the buildings now completed in Howard Hall, all told, of about 1,300, and I am carrying, as you will observe, 1,600 patients. The policy of Congress has been to give additional accommodations each year, trying to keep up with this constant increase, and last year you gave us an additional sum for the completion of the building for the convicted and criminal insane, and that building will be ready for occupation about the 1st of July; the year before you gave us an additional sum for an infirmary, a building for the sick, and that is already occupied and is of great assistance. Now, the reason I ask this for the epileptic insane is that that seems to be a class whom when we make additional bed provision it will most benefit, as it will separate that class of patients from the others. The form of disease is a very painful one, and some of the States are making provision for this class of patients aside from the rest. I believe Iowa has just laid the corner stone for a building for epileptics. It is the same in two or three other States. If the soldiers' homes continue to send to us as they have been doing we have certainly got to provide at least 100 more beds, and this provision in regard to epileptics seems to be best.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, you have a provision "For taking down and rebuilding the machine shop." You do not wish to add to your notes here?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; I will say I have been obliged to move out the carpenters who crowded out our patients, some of these people who ought to have work there. I believe we must take it down and put in general repairs and improvements. There is a bad crack in the wall, which was built in 1856.

Mr. SAYERS. "For electric plant, for incandescent lights and ventilating fans, \$22,500."

Dr. GODDING. This is an appropriation to give us incandescent lights instead of gas. The gas pipes were all laid looking for the provision for a building of 500 patients, and the apparatus is a very old one. Now, we have got to make a change in the whole plant, and the question is whether we shall not do what all the hospitals in the country are doing—that is, put in an electric light in place of gas. It seemed to our board, in looking that over, that you would accede to that as greater economy than to change the entire plant by putting in main pipes; of course the branch pipes would be left. Then there is a great deal more freedom from fire in the use of incandescent lights than there is from gas.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you had fires there?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir; but I have been fortunate enough for it never to get beyond the woodwork of the room. The patients get a wisp of paper and set the bed on fire sometimes; that occurred twice. You have been quite liberal in providing against fire. I have got a steam fire engine there.

Mr. SAYERS. "For inclosing new farm and refitting buildings thereon for hospital use, \$7,360." I understood when we gave you the money that the farm was bought in a condition to go to work.

Dr. GODDING. I brought in a photograph to show you [exhibits photograph].

Mr. SAYERS. Have you bought that land and paid for it?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir. We have got everything necessary for the title except in regard to the District line which crosses right there [pointing], and we have reserved the money to pay for it.

Mr. SAYERS. Then what is the use of spending \$7,360 now? I see you want an inclosure, I thought you had the farm inclosed?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; this farm is not properly inclosed. This line you see here is perfectly open. I think we ought to have something there and I brought this picture to show you. This here is an old brick house and it might be made very serviceable for use for farm purposes. This is a brick barn. These two buildings ought to be refitted, certainly. And along here we ought to have a wire fence.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT OF DR. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

MR. SAYERS. Dr. Gallaudet, we would like to hear you briefly here. I see here you ask for \$61,000.

DR. GALLAUDET. That is the same amount appropriated for the present year.

MR. SAYERS. What was the appropriation for 1892, \$50,900?

DR. GALLAUDET. I beg your pardon, there is an appropriation of \$10,500 in the District bill.

MR. SAYERS. Then you have got an appropriation in the District bill as well as this?

DR. GALLAUDET. If you will let me explain a moment I will tell you in reference to the manner in which that appropriation is made. You will remember the appropriation made last year was increased \$3,000 to provide for the teaching of articulation. Now, it will take me but a very few minutes to show what has been done.

MR. SAYERS. We haven't got the time unless some of the other members desire to hear it.

DR. GALLAUDET. I will give you a specimen of a young man who at the beginning of the year was absolutely dumb, could make no sound at all, and I will have him speak to you to show what can be done.

MR. BINGHAM. Was he born that way?

DR. GALLAUDET. No, sir; he became dumb at two years.

(The patient here gave an example of his speech.)

DR. GALLAUDET. He was speechless at the beginning of the year. Now, he is going on and improving and can be taught to speak in this way. This young man (referring to another patient) was not born deaf and I will ask him to say briefly to you how he became deaf and where he lived.

(The patient gave an example of his speech.)

This young man's speech is considerably better than the others and I will get him to speak for you to show you how important a thing this appropriation is.

MR. BINGHAM. Is he deaf?

DR. GALLAUDET. Oh, yes; totally deaf. Now, we have another class of young men in our institution, and young women too, who hear to some extent. This young man (referring to another patient), hears what I am saying now. I will ask him to tell you the circumstances of his becoming deaf, and where his education has been pursued. (The patient gives an example of his speech, both in English and in German.)

Now, I will say in regard to him, it is not directly in the line of what we are doing but we are improving his speech wonderfully.

MR. SAYERS. You ask for \$61,000, and you say that is the same estimate as in the last bill?

DR. GALLAUDET. We made the same estimate this year.

MR. SAYERS. You say you have gotten that amount this year?

DR. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

MR. SAYERS. Then you have got an estimate for \$10,500 in the District of Columbia bill.

DR. GALLAUDET. We have.

MR. SAYERS. Very well, you do not want the \$61,000 here.

DR. GALLAUDET. I wanted to say we have found with the accounting officers of the Treasury an extremely difficult matter in accounting for this separate expenditure for pupils of the District of Columbia. It is so difficult that the accounting officers of the Treasury have asked me to ask Congress to appropriate this \$61,000, omitting the \$10,500 from the District of Columbia bill, and then have a proviso somewhat to this purport: "Provided, that the president of the institution shall, at the end of each fiscal year, report to the accounting officers of the Treasury the expenses incurred in the maintenance and instruction of pupils of the District of Columbia, that one-half of the said expenses may be charged to the revenues of said District." The expenses for these pupils are so intricately interwoven with other expenses of the institution that it is impossible for us to present separate vouchers for what has been spent for their benefit, and it is at the request of the accounting officers of the Treasury that we ask for this amount of \$61,000 in the sundry civil bill, and to strike it out of the District of Columbia bill entirely, so that at the end of the year I can give such a statement which I can not give in any other way. We have considered the matter very carefully, and so have they at the Treasury Department, and have come to this conclusion.

THE CHAIRMAN. What is the amount for the District pupils likely to be about now?

Dr. GALLAUDET. It is likely to be about \$10,500; it may go over it or fall a little under it.

The CHAIRMAN. If this estimate remains in the District of Columbia bill, then this bill should be reduced.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; it should be reduced \$10,500. It is only a small thing, and so I simply ask this at the request of the accounting officers of the Treasury, because it is impossible to render such an account to them of the appropriation made in this way through the District department.

Mr. BINGHAM. How long has this appropriation been running?

Dr. GALLAUDET. For two years, and we have simply found it impracticable to account for the money in that way.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you a limit by law for the number in the District of Columbia?

Dr. GALLAUDET. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose your institution should take in too large a proportion of the District of Columbia compared with the rest of the country; we do not want that to occur.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Congress undertakes to provide for all the deaf and dumb in the District of Columbia, and then others that come from other States. The number is limited; but the number has never been limited to the District of Columbia, and the expense is chargeable to the District of Columbia; and if we had more, the expense would be charged to the District of Columbia. That is intended.

Mr. SAYERS. So the primary object of the institution was to provide for the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, and then parties on the outside have been permitted to come.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why do you want this \$3,000 to be expended for the employment of instructors of articulation stricken out?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I do not want it stricken out; I want it just as it was this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that expended?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Under the direction of the Interior Department—are you referring to the whole amount, or the \$3,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The \$3,000.

Dr. GALLAUDET. That is expended in the compensation of those who perform the duty of teaching articulation.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "for care, inclosure, and improvement of the grounds of the institution, \$3,000."

Dr. GALLAUDET. I have stated this in our report here, and I will give it more briefly now. Part of that \$3,000 is wanted for building a fence of about a mile around the west, north, and east sides of our grounds. The inclosure around it now is about as it was twenty years ago. It has never been renewed, and is in a condition which is disreputable. Cattle roam through it, and we really have nothing that is worthy the name of a fence around three sides of our grounds. This we have asked for once or twice before, and the fence, of course, is getting worse every year. Then you see we ask "for repairs of building, \$3,000." We have had no special appropriation for repairs for many years; I think not for ten years. We have eked out from our annual appropriation what was absolutely necessary for repairs, but in certain portions of the buildings they are in a condition which really endanger the safety and economical management of the building. We ask for \$3,000, including repairs of heating apparatus, plumbing, and sewerage. I would like to say that that estimate was furnished by our directors, which I submitted, and when we came to the end of the fiscal year we found a balance would remain of \$1,586.26, and I therefore suggest that that section of the bill be reduced to \$1,500 instead of \$3,000. I am very happy to say we have that balance, which was totally unexpected.

Mr. SAYERS. From what fund did you get that?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Have you noticed the receipts from the support of the institution? We have pupils who have paid for board and tuition amounting to \$5,300; there are quite a number of students who pay \$250.

Mr. SAYERS. Do not you think from that same source you will be able to save as much again this year?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I am ready with an answer to that, sir. I do not think there is any likelihood of it at all. The number of beneficiaries is increasing and the number of paying pupils is not increasing. I would only be too glad to tell you if it was so. This thing has occurred very rarely and we are very happy to report it now, but I do not think it is likely that lightning will strike twice in the same place.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

STATEMENT OF DR. C. B. PURVIS, SURGEON-IN-CHIEF, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you are asking for \$23,000 this year. How much had you expended up to the 1st of January?

Dr. PURVIS. Our expenses up to the 1st of January were about \$2,000 a month. It will be a little less from that time on; but at about that rate.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for an increase in the salary of the surgeon-in-chief of \$600?

Dr. PURVIS. Yes, sir. I did that for the reason that it takes his entire time. It is a large place, having between 250 and 300 patients. As you see by looking at our report, we do most of the work of the District.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$8,496 for the coming year, for salary and compensation of the surgeon-in-chief —

Dr. PURVIS. And what else?

Mr. SAYERS. And two assistant surgeons —

Dr. PURVIS. The entire salary amounts to more than that.

Mr. SAYERS. But that is the item I am speaking to you about.

Dr. PURVIS. There is no increase there but the surgeon-in-chief of \$600; the other increase is where I ask for more nurses and laborers.

Mr. SAYERS. How many laborers have you got for this year?

Dr. PURVIS. At present I have but two.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you want twelve female nurses.

Dr. PURVIS. I have eleven female nurses now, and I want to increase the number of female nurses to twelve.

Mr. SAYERS. You want to increase it one?

Dr. PURVIS. I want to increase it two.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got only twelve here.

Dr. PURVIS. I have divided it. I have nine at present in one capacity and two in another, making eleven in all.

Mr. BINGHAM. They may be at different prices.

Dr. PURVIS. They are at different prices. I have written it all out here [exhibiting paper].

Mr. SAYERS. We want you to send us a statement of this kind, showing how many people you have got employed there and their salaries.

Dr. PURVIS. I guess I have that.

Mr. SAYERS. Let us see that, then.

Dr. PURVIS. I have nine female nurses at \$10 per month, and I have two at \$11 per month, and I have asked to increase that number and their pay; I have one male nurse at \$23, one male nurse at \$22, and one male nurse at \$20; I have two male nurses at \$17, two male nurses at \$15, and one male nurse at \$12; I have two male cooks at \$15, one female cook at \$10, one male dishwasher at \$5, one female dishwasher at \$5, one male dishwasher at \$8, two male laborers at \$12, two laundresses at \$12, one day watchman at \$6, one matron at \$18, one drug clerk at \$20, and one night watchman at \$22. I have requested twelve female nurses at \$15, four male head nurses at \$25, three male assistant nurses at \$20, three male nurses at \$18, two male nurses at \$15, one chief cook and acting steward at \$30, one assistant cook at \$25, two male cooks at \$20, two female cooks at \$12, two male dishwashers at \$12, one hostler and ambulance driver at \$25, two laundresses at \$12, one night watchman at \$25, one day watchman and laborer at \$8, one drug clerk at \$20, and three laborers at \$15. I find it impossible to get any kind of help at \$10 a month. Some of these nine female nurses have been there for years, and some of the nurses say they can do better in ordinary housework, and, as you see, this is very poor pay. Then I have a table here showing the prices paid by other institutions, and I find they pay their nurses on an average of about \$25 a month and the watchmen get from \$50 to \$60, and so on.

Mr. SAYERS. Let us have that table.

Dr. PURVIS. This is a table of what I have to pay and what I request and what is paid by other institutions in the country. You can not get good servants in this town for less than \$12 or \$15 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they live in the institution?

Dr. PURVIS. Some few night watchmen stay there; that is all.

Salaries paid at the Freedmen's Hospital.

	Per month.		Per month.
9 female nurses.....	\$10.00	1 male dishwasher.....	\$5.00
2 female nurses.....	11.00	1 female dishwasher.....	5.00
1 male nurse.....	23.00	1 male dishwasher.....	8.00
1 male nurse.....	22.00	2 male laborers.....	12.00
1 male nurse.....	20.00	2 laundresses.....	12.00
2 male nurses.....	17.00	1 day watchman.....	8.00
2 male nurses.....	15.00	1 matron.....	18.00
1 male nurse.....	12.00	1 acting drug clerk.....	20.00
2 male cooks.....	15.00	1 night watchman.....	22.00
1 female cook.....	10.00		

The salaries asked for cooks, nurses, watchmen, and laborers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	Per month each.		Per month each.
12 female nurses, at.....	\$15.00	2 female cooks, at.....	\$12.00
4 male head nurses, at.....	25.00	2 male dish washers, at.....	12.00
3 male assistant nurses, at.....	20.00	1 <i>hostler and ambulance driver</i> , at.....	25.00
3 male night nurses, at.....	18.00	1 night watchman.....	25.00
2 male assistant nurses, at.....	15.00	1 day watchman and laborer, at.....	8.00
1 <i>chief cook and acting steward</i> , at.....	30.00	1 <i>drug clerk</i> , at.....	20.00
1 male cook, at.....	25.00	3 laborers, at.....	15.00
2 male cooks, at.....	20.00		

The names in italics there is no increase asked for.

Four additional nurses are asked for to attend the new ward for contagious diseases. One additional laborer who is to be janitor in cleaning the officers rooms.

Salaries paid per month to druggists, laborers, and nurses, at some of the leading hospitals throughout the country.

Hospital.	Druggist.	Laborer.	Nurses.
Bellevue, New York City.....	\$75.00	\$25.00	\$20.00
Charity, New York City.....	75.00	25.00	20.00
German, New York City.....	60.00	25.00	18.00
New York, New York City.....	70.00	20.00	16.00
St. Luke's, New York City.....	70.00	30.00	20.00
Mt. Sinai, New York City.....	75.00	30.00	20.00
Roosevelt, New York City.....	75.00	23.00	17.00
Presbyterian, New York City.....	55.00	25.00	20.00
United States Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.....	20.00		18.00
			20.00
Garfield, District of Columbia.....	35.00	15.00	25.00
			30.00
			35.00
Children's, District of Columbia.....	40.00		
Columbia, District of Columbia.....	25.00		25.00
			12.00
University Hospital, Philadelphia.....	60.00		25.00
Cincinnati Hospital.....			25.00

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What is the number of patients you have there?

Dr. PURVIS. We average about 270 patients; sometimes we go a little over that.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The aggregate is what?

Dr. PURVIS. We admitted over 2,600 patients last year, and seventeen years ago we only had 190 a year.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Do you admit persons of all colors and conditions?

Dr. PURVIS. All colors and conditions.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What would you say is the proportion of different colors?

Dr. PURVIS. Out of 2,600 patients last year, a little over 525 were white. The whole number of patients was 2,605. Of this number 2,080 were colored, and 525 were white. The colored males were 990, and colored females, 1,090; white males, 419, white females, 106.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the average time they remain there.

Dr. PURVIS. Our admissions are some months over 200. I could strike an average, but I just sent that out to the Surgeon-General, who wanted it. We only accommodate about 280 patients, and we have to change them off very rapidly to accommodate nearly 3,000 patients in the year. Now, I want to explain about the building. The Secretary of the Interior last year sent a board to investigate the institution, and they spent some months in doing so, and while they complimented the management in high terms they thought we ought to have a new building, as the building is an old frame building, and it has been there ever since 1863. Some of the members of this committee have visited it; Mr. Forney went all over the institution a year or two ago. They are not modern buildings at all, and the buildings are scattered. They are dry and clean and well kept, but the Secretary of the Interior, through his committee, thought I ought to have a new building, and upon his suggestion I put in an estimate to start a building of \$25,000. You will also see I request one brick building for coal. That I think is absolutely necessary. The present structure is dangerous on account of the woodwork, and we have had several fires there, and it is nothing more than a rookery. We want a brick building there, plain, with four brick walls and a tin roof, which would store between three and four hundred tons of coal.

Mr. SAYERS. Those are the two items for improvement.

Dr. PURVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have more patients there than any other hospital.

Dr. PURVIS. Yes, sir; we accommodate people from all parts of the United States. I get letters every day, and Virginia and Maryland furnish a large number of patients. There are no hospitals in those places short of Richmond and Baltimore and they are even brought from North Carolina and Georgia. Members of Congress send them to us. We do not take decrepit patients.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You only take acute cases and surgical operations. You do not take chronic cases?

Dr. PURVIS. No, sir; I have asked for three laborers on my estimate. I have for taking charge of the main building an old man who was left over—one of the remnants of the war. Lincoln sent some men to Haiti after the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and some came back and they were provided for in the Freedman's village, just across the river, but after that broke up the District would not take charge of them, and they were settled on the institution. Now, that old man is 80 years of age, and he can not keep things in order, so I ask for a man, at \$15 a month, to clean around the offices. The grounds are not quite 4 acres, and two men, at \$12 a month, can not take care of them. I depend largely upon the use of the convalescent patients in order to get along. Taking the whole year through, we have over 200 cases of confinement, and these people can sew, make sheets and pillow slips, etc. You will find all that stated in this report. It is easily read, as I have not one of these peculiar reports that bother the average person not familiar with medicine, and in that way we get a good deal of work done.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for \$81,000, which is an increase of \$29,000?

Dr. PURVIS. \$25,000 of it is for this new building alone.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. How much is it, leaving out the building?

Dr. PURVIS. \$17,000, I think it is. I will give it to you exactly. The entire salaries would be raised from \$14,000 to \$17,000. I have about forty employés.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. An increase of \$3,000?

Dr. PURVIS. Yes, sir. I have forty employés all told, but if you like I can send you a pay roll.

Mr. SAYERS. Send us a pay roll, if you please.

Dr. PURVIS. I would like to say that the work of this institution is very laborious and I am there night and day. I will say in connection that we have in the building a medical school and we have young colored men who come to us from the South and the hospital is a godsend to them.

Mr. SAYERS. How many medical pupils have you?

Dr. PURVIS. One hundred and forty-eight, and they are all colored but a few. We have the best equipped medical school in this city; I mean because we give practical instructions, and it is a blessing to these young men. Now, in regard to my services to this institution, I do not know a man of my age—

Mr. SAYERS. How much do you get?

Dr. PURVIS. I get \$3,000, sir. That is not very large for a physician; they make double that in the profession.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been there how many years?

Dr. PURVIS. As surgeon-in-chief I have been there ten years. I was there as an assistant surgeon before that.

Mr. BINGHAM. How many years?

Dr. PURVIS. I have been connected with this institution about twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. As assistant surgeon what was your salary?

Dr. PURVIS. My salary fluctuated. When I was in the Army I got \$125 a month.

then I got commutation for quarters, etc., making it nearly \$2,000 a year. After that I got \$2,100. Unfortunately afterwards it was very much reduced, but the District government paid us some money in that time. In that way I got my pay. I have not really force enough in the department for putting up drugs. We only pay our druggist \$20 a month; he is a young man, and he gets assistance from these students who come to learn and familiarize themselves with drugs. I find in any other hospital they pay their drug clerks \$75 a month. This list I have shows it. If it were not for the skilled students which we have in our medical school we could not get along.

The CHAIRMAN. What connection have you with the school?

Dr. PURVIS. I am the secretary and the professor of obstetrics.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of the professors receive any salary?

Dr. PURVIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there?

Dr. PURVIS. About 16 altogether. The students pay a small fee, the average being \$1.25, and we charge \$60 at the end of the year. Last year I paid some teachers as low as \$50—I will say I am treasurer, by the by—and up to \$100, the highest pay being \$300. That is only though for a few professors. One of the professors lives in Virginia and I do not think he gets his car fare. He comes over here every other night.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all colored?

Dr. PURVIS. The teachers, no sir, only two or three.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they retired physicians?

Dr. PURVIS. No, sir; they are men about my age.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR: As requested I send you a copy of our pay roll, also some copies of our annual report. You asked me this morning what was the average expenditures per month for subsistence. I find it to be \$1,900. I have asked for two additional female and two male nurses because I have not any to take charge of the new ward for contagious diseases.

Yours truly,

C. B. PURVIS, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Acting Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Pay roll of employes in Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum in the District of Columbia for the month of January, 1892.

No.	Name.	Capacity.	Term of service.	Rate.	Amount paid.
1	Charles B. Purvis	Surgeon-in-chief	One month..	\$255.50	\$255.50
2	P. Glennan	Assistant surgeon (executive officer)	do	150.00	150.00
3	F. J. Shadd	Assistant surgeon (home surgeon)	do	100.00	100.00
4	C. P. Glennan	Clerk	do	70.00	70.00
5	Jonas J. Cooper	Engineer	do	70.00	70.00
6	Mary A. Brooks	Matron	do	18.00	18.00
7	Jane Hill	Nurse	do	10.00	10.00
8	Betty Bowlen	do	do	10.00	10.00
9	Sarah Reynolds	do	do	10.00	10.00
10	Betty Lawson	do	do	10.00	10.00
11	Lucius Harkum	do	do	23.00	23.00
12	Henry Bear	do	do	22.00	22.00
13	James Hurd	do	do	20.00	20.00
14	Hal Bell	do	do	17.00	17.00
15	Patrick Trent	do	do	17.00	17.00
16	William A. Williams	do	do	15.00	15.00
17	Robert Bird	do	do	12.00	12.00
18	Millie Linsey	do	do	11.00	11.00
19	Marian Banks	do	do	11.00	11.00
20	Amanda Rivers	do	do	10.00	10.00
21	Sarah Coleman	do	do	10.00	10.00
22	Mahalah Washington	do	do	10.00	10.00
23	Susan Ackiss	do	do	10.00	10.00
24	Joseph Blakey	do	do	15.00	15.00
25	William H. Dyson	do	do	22.00	22.00
26	Mary Conway	do	do	10.00	10.00
27	Lewis Gray	Cook	do	15.00	15.00

Pay roll of employes in Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, etc.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Capacity.	Term of service.	Rate.	Amount paid.
28	Sam. Chnrhill	Cook	One month	\$5. 00	\$5. 00
29	Dora A. Truheart	do	do	10. 00	10. 00
30	Geo. Wiseman	do	do	15. 00	15. 00
31	Robert Delaney	do	do	25. 00	25. 00
32	Robert T. Hanson	do	do	30. 00	30. 00
33	E. D. Whedbee	Drug clerk	do	20. 00	20. 00
34	Charles Banks	Watchman	do	22. 00	22. 00
35	George Brown	do	do	6. 00	6. 00
36	John Herndon	Teamster	do	25. 00	25. 00
37	Emeline Davis	Laundress	do	12. 00	12. 00
38	Bella Robinson	do	do	12. 00	12. 00
39	Joseph Henson	Laborer	do	12. 00	12. 00
40	Grant Wilkinson	do	do	12. 00	12. 00
41	Henry Harris	Dish-washer	do	8. 00	8. 00
42	Priscilla Jones	do	do	5. 00	5. 00
					1, 172. 50

REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. L. G. SHEPARD, CHIEF OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER MARINE DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. SHEPARD. Last year we asked for \$80,000 to rebuild the revenue steamer *Ewing*, stationed at Baltimore. It was authorized, and we supposed at that time that the machinery of a vessel we had there would do to put into this new vessel, making that as good as new, but when we came to examine it more closely we found the machinery was not fitted for it, and now we ask for \$20,000 in order to put in entire new machinery in the new vessel, making it an entirely new vessel all over.

Mr. SAYERS. In your opinion is it absolutely necessary for the good of the service?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir; for the conduct of our service, and in connection with this I would ask that the title of the appropriation be changed, so worded, as to permit the building of an entire new vessel instead of rebuilding the revenue steamer *Ewing*. We think this \$20,000 will construct an entirely new vessel instead of rebuilding the other one.

Mr. SAYERS. What would you do with the *Ewing* if you built a new vessel?

Capt. SHEPARD. We would sell her at auction.

Mr. SAYERS. Your judgment is, it is better to build an entirely new vessel than to reconstruct that old vessel?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And \$20,000 more will give you a new vessel complete?

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would send to me a note containing the form of the amendment that you wish.

Capt. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And I will submit it to the committee. Just send me the form of the amendment you desire.

Capt. SHEPARD. I will do so with pleasure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 13, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my interview with the Committee on Appropriations yesterday I have respectfully to state that on the 6th instant the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a special estimate in the sum of \$20,000, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated, for a new vessel, to take the place of the revenue steamer *Ewing*.

At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Sayers, of the committee, I would respectfully recommend that the item read as follows:

"For the construction of a new revenue steamer for duty in the waters of Chesapeake Bay to take the place of the revenue steamer *Ewing*, now unfit for service, the

sum of \$20,000 in addition to the amount appropriated March 3, 1891, for rebuilding the *Ewing*, and so much of said act as provides for such rebuilding is hereby amended to authorize the construction of a new revenue steamer to take the place of the said revenue steamer *Ewing*."

I inclose for your information a copy of the letter of the 6th instant referred to above.

Respectfully yours,

L. G. SHEPARD,
Chief Revenue Marine Division.

Mr. JAMES C. COURTS,
Clerk, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

NEW YORK HARBOR.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. H. M. ADAMS, MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Mr. SAYERS. For inspectors and deputy inspectors, office force and expenses of office, estimates for 1892 are \$20,000, and the same for 1893. For 1891 and 1892 there was appropriated \$15,000 each year. How much of the \$15,000 was expended up to the 1st of January of the present year?

Maj. ADAMS. I have not the figures showing the amount expended. Capt. Kirkland, who has charge of that office and represents that appropriation, reports that 10,000,000 cubic yards of ashes and debris were carried out of that harbor. The object of this appropriation is to secure the dumping outside of the harbor. Now, if you estimate the cost of digging that out, as we have done it, before this act was passed, it would cost something like \$2,000,000. The object is to prevent the dumping in the harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other instance of that kind?

Maj. ADAMS. We did it so far as we were able to, and we did it under the last harbor and river act, but the difficulty at New York is that it is necessary to have inspectors to see that this debris is not dumped into the harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. New York City is especially interested in it?

Maj. ADAMS. Yes, sir; but she has not been able to inspect it. It is 16 miles from Sandy Hook up to the Battery. There are 14 miles of harbor on East River and 9 miles on the Hudson River. To prevent this we must have boats and inspectors to watch this whole territory.

Mr. SAYERS. Do I understand that in dumping these deposits they get beyond the jurisdiction of the city?

Maj. ADAMS. We endeavor to make them go outside of the harbor into deep water. Before the passage of this act they were in the habit of dumping right in the harbor. We had to ask an appropriation to dig out these deposits. Capt. Kirkland says he carried out 10,000,000 cubic yards in one year. If this is dumped into the harbor we must excavate it in making this deep channel at Sandy Hook.

Mr. SAYERS. So this is incidental to the maintenance of a deep channel at Sandy Hook?

Maj. ADAMS. There is no doubt of it.

Mr. SAYERS. The Government has control of that deep channel at Sandy Hook?

Maj. ADAMS. We have taken control of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We did that recently.

Maj. ADAMS. I think we had it under the act of 1890 fixing the harbor lines in New York Harbor, and we provided a penalty for interfering with it or dumping inside of these lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does it require anything beyond inspection?

Maj. ADAMS. These tugs go down with scows loaded with mud and ashes, and if they are not watched by an inspector they will dump it wherever it is convenient. The captain follows them out into deep water to see that they dump there.

The CHAIRMAN. The object is not to transport it but to see that it is not dumped inside.

Maj. ADAMS. Yes, sir. The object is simply to carry these inspectors around. They tried to do it by having inspectors employed on shore, but that was not effectual, and it is absolutely necessary that these men should be afloat and have a boat to follow them with.

Mr. SAYERS. For maintenance of vessels. In the estimate you ask for \$10,000 this year, and received \$8,000 for 1891 and 1892.

Maj. ADAMS. We asked \$10,000 on account of the *Nimrod* and \$10,000 on account of the *Argus*. We got \$10,000 for the *Nimrod* and \$8,000 for the *Argus* last year. They are in bad repair.

Mr. SAYERS. Under the word "maintenance" would you feel authorized to repair those launches?

Maj. ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for two new items, purchase and construction of two new steam tugs, \$20,000. Do you want these, in addition to the *Argus* and *Nimrod*?

Maj. ADAMS. We need them both. I will illustrate it by saying that we brought suit against the owner of a tugboat in New York for dumping before he reached the dumping ground outside. In prosecuting that suit it appeared that this tug was not followed outside to the dumping ground because the boats provided for use by the Government could not go out there. When this matter got into court it was decided that as we could not show that this dumping was done at that particular point that we could not recover a penalty. So Capt. Robeson represents it is necessary to have a boat heavy enough to follow them out.

Mr. SAYERS. Are not the *Argus* and *Nimrod* heavy enough?

Maj. ADAMS. They have been used for that purpose, but at this time we did not have a boat that was available. They have 39 miles to go over with two small launches which are not large enough, and he has represented to us for two years that he needs these boats.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he stationed?

Maj. ADAMS. In New York City. He has an office in a building there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inspectors and deputy inspectors are there?

Maj. ADAMS. These reports show the exact force employed. There are eight inspectors and deputies.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their duties under the captain? Do they go with the tugs?

Maj. ADAMS. Yes; as I understand he maintains captains and inspectors as well as these men. He has four men called pilots and deputy inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN. Their duty is to see that these scows that transport this debris go out to deep water?

Maj. ADAMS. Yes, sir; of course we can have the service done for \$33,000, but it would not be effective enough to prevent this illegal dumping.

The CHAIRMAN. They furnish the testimony that the work is properly done by the authorities of New York?

Maj. ADAMS. No; it is to collect evidence enforcing a penalty in case the debris is dumped in New York Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not to see that New York follows her duty?

Maj. ADAMS. It is to enforce an act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. An act of Congress to prevent dumping into such places as affects the channel, and the object is to furnish persons to see that the work is properly done, and to furnish testimony if it is not properly done.

Maj. ADAMS. That is it.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request to Maj. H. M. Adams this morning, I have the honor to inform you that of the \$15,000 allotted for "pay of inspectors, deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office," in appropriation for "prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, 1892," act of March 3, 1891, there has been expended from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, the sum of \$6,198.78.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

STATEMENT OF COL. GEORGE H. ELLIOTT, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, IN CHARGE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$15,000 for fish ways?

Col. ELLIOTT. That was the estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you know anything as to whether the estimate is large enough?

Col. ELLIOTT. I should think it would be.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the state of those fish ways now?

Col. ELLIOTT. The fishways are divided into six sections; two are quite complete and another will be this month.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they commence?

Col. ELLIOTT. Down at the lower end of the rapids, at the falls. They are in sections, and the sections vary in length, some of them being 200 or 300 feet. Boxes are put down to flatten the current, and the fish wiggle up through the current.

The CHAIRMAN. How much space is there in these ways?

Col. ELLIOTT. I should think 600 feet. There is a space between them. Each fish way has one of these long, wide, shallow boxes in the rapids, and the fish get through without any difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be funds available, and you want \$15,000 this year.

Col. ELLIOTT. The whole amount now available is contracted for, and work will be completed within a month.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this work commenced?

Col. ELLIOTT. It was quite a number of years ago, and a long time before I came here.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is for the establishment of new ways?

Col. ELLIOTT. There was a big appropriation at first. The act of July 15, 1882, appropriated \$50,000, and the act of November 1, 1888, appropriated \$25,000. The fish ways were built, and then that great flood came in 1889 and carried everything away. So that all that money was lost. Commissioner McDonald has made new plans, and they are probably stronger and better in every way, and I do not think there is any danger now from a flood.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended since 1889? That was when the new works were entered upon.

Col. ELLIOTT. That statement is in my report. The act appropriated \$75,000, and the total disbursement up to June 30, 1891, was \$45,000, leaving \$29,874.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you think this will fully complete them?

Col. ELLIOTT. I am not responsible for the plans, but I think it will.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 129 there is a new item for engineering and repairs. You ask \$21,000.

Col. ELLIOTT. That is for the Washington Aqueduct.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would take these items and explain them to the committee, and then we will ask you what questions we desire.

Col. ELLIOTT. I haven't the book of estimates; but probably I have it in a little different form. In the first place, we get water from the Great Falls. There is a dam across the river there several thousand feet long, and that turns the water into the conduit.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you have an appropriation for this during the present year?

Col. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir, \$20,000, but the \$1,000 additional is necessary by reason of the 48-inch main.

The CHAIRMAN. What has to be done to that?

Col. ELLIOTT. We have to take care of it. It has blow-outs and it needs repairs all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to have employes for that?

Col. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir; we have a valve-tender and machinist and repairers to assist them.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for improving the quality of the Potomac water and for storage.

Col. ELLIOTT. That is a new item. I asked for it for two years past and I did not get anything for it.

Mr. SAYERS. There is no particular inconvenience from it?

Mr. COGSWELL. There is plenty of room to improve the quality of water if you judge from the color.

Col. ELLIOTT. I think so. The water is taken from the Great Falls, 14 miles above, and brought down through the conduit. We have two reservoirs; the water from the conduit flows through or around them. Gen. Meigs, in constructing the reser-

voirs, which cost about \$130,000, designed that the water should flow through, but unfortunately at that time the country was not settled. It was a farming country, and he had no reason to anticipate damage. Since that time the population has been increased; syndicates have been selling the lands, and the country has been getting populated, until nuisances enter these streams and pollute them. I wish to make a channel around the reservoirs and construct for these streams one or two little short tunnels to carry out that polluted water into the river. Then the water in the reservoirs would be clear as we could get it. Those contain about one-half of our supply. The lower reservoir contains 170,000,000 gallons of water. That is three or four days' supply for the city, and without it Washington would only have three or four days' supply. In case one should get out of repair and we could not repair it in that time the city would suffer for water. You will observe that item is for \$290,000. If you give me \$130,000 I could cut off that polluted water. If it is not done now it will have to be done at some time. The reservoirs cost \$140,000 and cover 51 acres. It is nearly 40 feet deep.

The CHAIRMAN. Which one of these was built first?

Col. ELLIOTT. The upper one.

The CHAIRMAN. The lower one is intended as a deposit.

Col. ELLIOTT. Both of them are for settling purposes. Our settling capacity is limited and that is why we have muddy water.

The CHAIRMAN. This upper one was built a great many years ago.

Col. ELLIOTT. They were both built about the same time, about the close of the war. The aqueduct was commenced in 1853, and finished, if I remember correctly, in 1863.

Mr. SAYERS. For further improving the quality of the Potomac water, \$12,500.

Col. ELLIOTT. This is a new item.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for lowering the reservoir?

Col. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir. The bottom rises above the height of the water, and the water flows into one end and down through the upper division, and then through the lower division into the mains. The current of water is so strong from the inlet that it carries the muddy water down through it and through the lower division. My object in lowering the bottom was to make the water pour over it in a thin stream. It would be of very little account except as an addition to it, which I have explained by the cutting off of the polluted water.

Mr. SAYERS. If you cut off the polluted water you would not need it.

Col. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir. It would tend to obviate the use of filters, which would cost \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The inlet to the aqueduct—is that a new item?

Col. ELLIOTT. It has been estimated for several years.

Mr. COGSWELL. You just let drop a remark that these two schemes would dispense with filters at a cost of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

Col. ELLIOTT. It will postpone the necessity for them. It will make the water very much better. It will not make it absolutely good until we filter the water as they do in European cities.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money is on hand for the present year, of the amount appropriated for all these works? Can you approximate the amount?

Col. ELLIOTT. You remember that I got last year for maintenance and repairs, \$20,000. I think that about one-third of that is left, which has to run us until next July.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole appropriation for all purposes of repairs was \$20,000.

Col. ELLIOTT. That is all.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. How long before that water system will be self-sustaining?

Col. ELLIOTT. In what way?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Is there not a tax or rent for the use of the water?

Col. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Can not it be made to sustain all the expense of keeping it in repair?

Col. ELLIOTT. Perhaps it does now. That money is not turned over to me, but goes into the Treasury.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Do you know whether we receive an income enough to do what we want?

Col. ELLIOTT. I fancy we receive more. The United States supplies water to the District by the Washington Aqueduct and puts it through this city from these reservoirs into the large mains, and the city takes it out of these mains and collects the water tax.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. If this waterwork system for this city were to be turned over to some corporation, or to the city, so as to relieve this bill and Congress of all appropriations, would it not be made self-sustaining?

Col. ELLIOTT. I imagine it is more than that now.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky. When we give you these appropriations are we taking out of the Treasury more than we put in?

Col. ELLIOTT. The collection of water rents is made by the city, and also the distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. What reason is there that this item should not be transferred to the District bill?

Col. ELLIOTT. I do not know how that would be. The expenditure of this money is by the Secretary of War to supply the water to the city.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a matter of any moment, because it does not affect the matter whether it is under the Commissioners or under the charge of the Department.

Col. ELLIOTT. I think it would be better to remain under the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could it not remain under the Secretary of War and still be transferred to the District bill?

Col. ELLIOTT. I know of no reason why it should not.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation this year was \$75,000?

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You now ask an appropriation of \$150,000?

Capt. KNIGHT. It is simply to continue the construction and improve the roads and bridges, according to a project which has been laid out and followed from year to year. These roads and bridges are constructed simply to give facility for reaching points of special interest in the Yellowstone Park.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of the amount appropriated for this current year have you?

Capt. KNIGHT. Less than \$900. The balance available at the end of the month of January, 1892, was \$801.50.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Capt. Anderson, Superintendent of the Park, in the city now? I believe these works are under the Engineer Corps of the Army.

Capt. KNIGHT. It is done by the engineer officers, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. All that you have to do is under the engineer officer in charge?

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir; simply the construction of the roads.

The CHAIRMAN. The superintendency is under another Department?

Capt. KNIGHT. That is under the Department of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know anything about the Mammoth Hot Springs?

Capt. KNIGHT. No, sir; except that pertaining to roads and bridges.

The CHAIRMAN. Those buildings for military operations were built under the War Department?

Capt. KNIGHT. That would probably be controlled by the Quartermaster-General.

The CHAIRMAN. As to this item for roads, are they not fairly passable between the points named by this particular item?

Capt. KNIGHT. I think the roads are not fully completed down to the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone River.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very accessible, however?

Capt. KNIGHT. No, sir; there is a piece of road there under contract this year and the work was commenced. There may be some old trails, but the road is not completed down to that part of the river.

The CHAIRMAN. It was completed near that hotel.

Capt. KNIGHT. With the aid of the monthly report and this rather vague map you can follow it pretty well, and see what has been done. [Producing a map of the Yellowstone Park.] This map was made in May for the roads that were completed. The roads for about 110 miles are nearly done from Gardner to Mammoth Hot Springs, from Norris' to the Geyser Basin, the lower and upper Geyser Basin, the road from Norris' to Geyser Basin over to the falls of the Yellowstone. Those have been finished, and the road from the upper Geyser Basin to the falls of the Yellowstone.

Mr. SAYERS. Those roads have been completed?

Capt. KNIGHT. Yes, sir; that is the project as reported, and they are wholly or nearly completed.

Mr. SAYERS. Explain to us, if you please, what roads you want to build with this money that you estimate for?

Capt. KNIGHT. The roads of this general project that are still uncompleted are the roads from the Grand Cañon down to Yancey's, and down to the Mammoth Hot Springs. The others are nothing but trails. There was also a road projected which was submitted to me year after year, which carries the road out and connects with this road westward. There are two roads.

The CHAIRMAN. From the west line of the Park there is a tolerably good road.

Capt. KNIGHT. They are followed in by trails.

The CHAIRMAN. They are wagon roads.

Capt. KNIGHT. The projected roads are these I have indicated, and those projected roads are the ones that have been worked on.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would make a memorandum and send it to the committee with a letter so that we can understand what roads are completed and uncompleted, and include a copy of the monthly report and map.

Capt. KNIGHT. I will do so.

MILITARY SURVEYS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS TURTLE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Mr. SAYERS. Your first item is for \$15,000 for military surveys. How much did you get for this year?

Capt. TURTLE. None whatever. And we have not had for quite a number of years. In 1885 was the last time that we had money appropriated for that purpose. We had none last year nor the year before.

Mr. SAYERS. Publication of maps for the United States and for the War Department. Have you had anything for this?

Capt. TURTLE. No, sir. The year before we had \$5,000, with which we published quite a large edition of those war maps. Those are now all exhausted. The series of war maps consists of seventy-odd different sheets. Forty-seven of those we have had printed outside and they are all exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those about?

Capt. TURTLE. They are maps in the historical interest of the late war. They are called for by organizations of soldiers, by historical societies, by libraries and people who are writing historical sketches of regiments, etc. Various associations have called for them. They have been furnished free of charge to those who could use them in that way, and they were published for general distribution. For any other maps of the War Department that we need, we can publish under that appropriation for war maps. The last \$5,000 which we got enabled us to publish about 1,100 copies of those maps. That was for the year 1890 and not for 1892. We have none this year and had none last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You made an estimate for it?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir; but no appropriation was made.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for charts, \$3,000?

Capt. TURTLE. We have been having \$2,000 right along every year. It is a small price and runs up pretty close. If it were not because of the organization work at the Department, we could not produce them. They are sold under the law at the cost of paper and printing. For such sales we receive \$1,200, and it is deposited in the Treasury and the balance of the appropriation was the actual cost of the maps. The distribution of the charts involves an expense. We must be able to distribute them. It requires the time of one clerk to make that distribution in the office. The office sells 6,000 of those every year to the different vessel owners on the lakes. We send a great many out to various vessel owners.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not that support itself?

Capt. TURTLE. We are only allowed to charge the cost of paper and printing. The Government in its operation requires some for light-house purposes and revenue steamers, and for officers in the lake harbors, Detroit and other places, and we use them here in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. How can that be important, in view of the small number of vessels we have on the lakes? We have only four or five vessels altogether.

Capt. TURTLE. I may be able to give the figures as to just what was done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Coast Survey uses a vessel and the Light-House Board have a vessel, and I believe that is about all.

Capt. TURTLE. There is not much call for those charts except by the people who require them for navigating the lakes. We have several light-house tenders, and the officers of the lake harbors have use for them. The number used by the Government proper is not very large. If you go to work and print an edition of these charts and

afterwards the light-houses and buoys are changed, the maps then have to be corrected, as it won't do to use the old charts. There is then a surplus that can not be used. They want the charts corrected to date, but this surplus does not amount to much, only a few copies. There are about seventy charts in all.

Mr. SAYERS. You asked \$50,000 instead of \$10,000 for 1892 for surveys?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir. I will go back and make it a little broader. The deep water navigation now becoming necessary on the lakes is increasing. It is not so very long ago when 3 feet would answer all ordinary purposes, but it has been increased to 17 feet. The lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be completed in a short time, and that will be 20 feet deep. There are places that were considered safe before for navigation which will not be considered safe now. There are several places where the bottom is rough, and for that reason it is becoming important that some extensive surveys be made for the coming year. Here is the chart which shows the variation of levels in Lakes Michigan and Huron. The variation is 4 to 5 feet. You may want 20 feet of navigation, and when you have shoals and dangerous places you must know where they are. It will require also an examination of these points.

Mr. COGSWELL. In other words, the greater draft required by the vessels accounts for the need of the new survey.

Capt. TURTLE. It only requires reexamination. The places most requiring reexamination are north of Green Bay and the Straits of Mackinaw. Those are the rough regions, and the points to be surveyed. We know those places exist and we want to locate them with accuracy.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose there are none except north of Mackinaw?

Capt. TURTLE. Shoals have been discovered near Squaw Island, and shoals have been discovered, but not located, near Green Bay. The commerce there is increasing very rapidly.

Mr. SAYERS. The necessity for this increased appropriation, in your opinion, arises from the increase of the draft of the vessels?

Capt. TURTLE. Yes, sir; that is all there is in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does not this item belong to the river and harbor bill?

Capt. TURTLE. There is no objection to that that I can see, but it has always been under this head.

WAR RECORDS.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE REBELLION RECORDS.

Mr. SAYERS. This appropriation is the same as last year. Would \$235,000 answer as against your estimate of \$359,000?

Maj. DAVIS. The additional estimate was to enable us to work at a more rapid rate. It was not passed, and we continued at the rate specified in the act of 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that work?

Maj. DAVIS. We are working now on the year 1864. The work is progressing according to the act of March 2, 1889, which required it to be completed in five years. Two and a half years of the time has passed and two and a half years are before us. We are well on in the year 1864, and will complete it during this fiscal year, and in the two years remaining, we will complete the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this embrace the cost of printing?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir. We pay most of our appropriations to the Government Printing Office for printing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a printing office in the War Department?

Mr. DAVIS. There is a branch there, but we have nothing to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many civilians are employed on the Rebellion records?

Maj. DAVIS. Forty-eight, exclusive of the two civilian members of the board of publication. That was provided for by the act of March 2, 1889.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not the estimates for this service be itemized a little more fully than you have done it here? Couldn't you itemize it so as to show the employés?

Maj. DAVIS. There are forty eight, and I can tell you all about them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are their salaries fixed by law?

Maj. DAVIS. Two employés receive \$1,800 a year each. The salary of one was fixed by the Forty-fifth or Forty-sixth Congress. The other is an assistant in preparing the Confederate side that relates to the prisoners of war. That is all, except eleven employés that are taken from the Government Printing Office, and proof-readers, copy-holders, etc., who receive the same pay with us that they did at the Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. They are paid out of this fund?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; except the employés, copyists, and comparers, who receive \$60 to \$75 a month, and as soon as their services can be dispensed with they will be discharged.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any person employed for the purpose of hunting up material?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; General Wright has that in charge.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Maj. DAVIS. The Confederate side is getting more meager, and General Wright's duty is to gather up particulars in reference to the Confederate documents that may be found.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does he stay?

Maj. DAVIS. He stays here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he conduct the matter by correspondence?

Maj. DAVIS. He does to some extent, but at this moment he is in New Orleans, and has just completed an arrangement with Mrs. Davis by which we will obtain copies of President Davis' war papers.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it necessary for him to go there?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir. Mrs. Davis would not permit them to leave the Louisiana Historical Society.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not the matter have been conducted by correspondence?

Maj. DAVIS. No, sir; Mrs. Davis would not answer our letters and the only way to reach her was to go down there.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has Gen. Wright been employed.

Maj. DAVIS. Since 1880.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not he been employed longer than that?

Maj. DAVIS. I think his employment goes back as far as Mr. Hayes' administration.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. How many volumes have you prepared and will issue this year for the fiscal year ending the 1st of July, 1892?

Maj. DAVIS. Sixteen or seventeen books. It is impossible to put them in one volume.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You use the volume in a different sense?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will you have them completed within the five years?

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How many have you issued up to date?

Maj. DAVIS. Seventy-five. There are three others coming out in a bunch.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The truth is, I believe, that during the last six or seven months of the war, the Confederate reports and papers turned out to be very meager, as they were lost and burnt in Richmond, and there has been very few of them found. Some have been recovered through Gen. Wright and through correspondence with Confederate soldiers and officers. Those otherwise would have been lost.

Maj. DAVIS. Yes, sir; and they would not have appeared.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The Confederate side was not subject to such casualties?

Maj. DAVIS. The Confederate side, and especially matters relating to Early's operations in Washington, would have been so meager that it would have been impossible when we took up the volume to have proven from the correspondence that Gen. Early was ever here or in the vicinity of Washington. We succeeded in getting papers from him and other Confederate officers so as to make it fairly full. Very recently we have been very successful, at no expense whatever to us, by establishing correspondence with a Confederate society at New Orleans, of which Gen. Gordon is president, by which papers are copied and sent to us. I receive every day a little bunch from all over the country. They are always valuable as filling up gaps in the publications.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item in regard to the records of the war for additional rent. Is that necessary?

Maj. DAVIS. It is for the building at Eighteenth and G streets.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the principal operations carried on?

Maj. DAVIS. It is done there practically. I have an office myself in the War Department building in which there are 14 persons employed, but the work is carried on in the building at Eighteenth and G streets. There is no room in the War Department for it.

MILITARY PRISONERS.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. W. LONGAN, CLERK ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an item here for military prison at Fort Leavenworth. What is the necessity for the language at the end: "Foreman, wagon, and forage-master, and for subsistence and commutation to insane prisoners"? Why did you wish the new language inserted?

Mr. LONGAN. I do not know that there is anything in the present estimates except what has been heretofore. It is for the same purpose, and I do not know why the new language should be used, as it contains the same amount of money and has been the same for several years.

Mr. SAYERS. How much did you have on the first of last January of the \$24,000 given you?

Mr. LONGAN. I am not able to say. There was about \$35,000 for that and similar items paid. The requisitions were made in bulk, and the expenditure is made after the funds are transmitted to the prison.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you ascertain and send to this committee the amount you had of the entire estimate on the 1st of January?

Mr. LONGAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it separate?

Mr. LONGAN. I will give you each item separate.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for some \$200 more in one item.

Mr. LONGAN. There is an increase of \$200, but \$500 has been estimated for several years, at least for the last three years. That was reduced by the committee and the estimates have been repeated at \$500 each year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many prisoners are there?

Mr. LONGAN. Three hundred and ninety-six on the 10th day of February.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the number growing or diminishing?

Mr. LONGAN. It is growing somewhat now. It has grown because of the reduction in the number of cases and modification of the penalties imposed for desertion.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you have at hard labor?

Mr. LONGAN. I can not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average number of prisoners engaged at hard labor?

Mr. LONGAN. About three-fourths.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$27 a head for forage and bedding for public animals and hay, and for prisoner's bedding. Did you spend the whole of the appropriation for 1891?

Mr. LONGAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was left over?

Mr. LONGAN. There was \$910 out of the appropriation of \$3,000 in that item.

Mr. SAYERS. You have no more prisoners now than you had in 1891?

Mr. LONGAN. No, sir; the number is about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. For stationery, etc., you want \$1,000? That was the appropriation for 1889.

Mr. LONGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What was the amount of the funds left over?

Mr. LONGAN. \$1.32.

The CHAIRMAN. For fuel, contingencies, etc., with the addition of a bookbinder and for postage stamps, letter paper, and envelopes issued to prisoners in confinement. Your estimate is \$20,000. How did that stand at the close of 1891?

Mr. LONGAN. We had \$41.40 balance.

The CHAIRMAN. For materials, machinery, etc., you estimate \$9,400, and the appropriation for the present year was the same. How does that fund stand?

Mr. LONGAN. There is \$408.82 balance unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. Medicine, etc., \$2,000.

Mr. LONGAN. That was all expended in 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. For advertising for proposals for supplies, for expense of pursuing State prisoners and rewards for their capture at the rate of \$60 each.

Mr. LONGAN. Since the last appropriation was made the law has increased the rewards to be paid for the capture of deserters.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not much increase in the number captured.

Mr. LONGAN. No, sir; it is merely an increase in the amount of the reward paid for the apprehension of deserters. For the prisoners we can pay only \$20; but the law allows \$60 for deserters, and this is the only reason for the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the increase in the number of prisoners apprehended? That was the question I asked.

Mr. LONGAN. I am not able to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you let us know what has been the effect of this?

Mr. COGSWELL. And tell us if it has decreased the commission of offenses.

Mr. LONGAN. I will make your desire known to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. SAYERS. Your estimates are \$1,500 less than the appropriations for the present year, 1891. What were your appropriations for the present year?

Mr. LONGAN. The appropriations for the present year are not itemized. By some inadvertence it was transferred to the appropriation for the transportation of the Army, and while it is specifically stated for the Army, the item does not state anything for transportation of prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN. That ought not to belong to the Army.

Mr. LONGAN. No, sir; if the men for whom it is furnished have been discharged.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore their transportation has been paid out of the Army appropriation?

Mr. LONGAN. With the exception of one year and a part of another it has been. The year before last it was made a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. There was nothing appropriated for this year?

Mr. LONGAN. Nothing specifically.

The CHAIRMAN. You know of no reason why it should not be continued?

Mr. LONGAN. These men are not connected with the Army. They are serving sentences, and it is merely to send them home, because it would be detrimental to have them discharged and not allow them to be taken away.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that if transportation for them were made separately, it would not result in increased expense? Now the accounts are all kept in one account?

Mr. LONGAN. The men are transported and it is paid from the same fund. The appropriation is made the same way and the accounts are kept in the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs for officers' quarters, etc., and civilian laborers (this is added), \$5,000.

Mr. LONGAN. That is an item that has been repeated from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. What balance remains from 1891?

Mr. LONGAN. \$183.17.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the whole amount of estimates over the appropriation by about \$6,000.

Mr. LONGAN. That is accounted for by reason of that item for transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with a request made by the subcommittee having in charge the estimates for sundry civil expenses at the time the estimate for the support of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was under consideration, I have the honor to furnish the following exhibit of the state of the current appropriation for the prison on the 1st day of January, 1892:

Items.	Appropriation.		
	Amount.	Expended.	Remaining.
1. Subsistence	\$24,000	\$9,000	\$15,000
2. Tobacco	300	140	160
3. Forage, etc	3,000	800	2,200
4. Stationery, etc	1,000	800	200
5. Fuel, etc	20,000	11,000	9,000
6. Clothing, donations, etc	9,400	5,500	3,900
7. Medicines etc	2,000	1,000	1,000
8. Advertising	200	200
9. Rewards, etc	300	120	180
10. Salaries, extra-duty pay, etc	18,000	7,200	10,800
11. Buildings, etc	5,000	2,740	2,260
Total	83,200	38,300	44,900

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF DR. RANKIN, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Dr. RANKIN. We have asked this time a little more for our grounds. They are in a state of nature, and we are trying to do something with them.

Mr. COGSWELL. You have an increase of \$1,000 for that?

Dr. RANKIN. We are able to do our work there without any other help, but we ask \$1,000 to repair the grounds.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Pellew was here Saturday and was here this morning. There are 11 acres of ground at the Howard University, which was conveyed to the United States with the understanding that it was to be made into a park.

Dr. RANKIN. It is now wild, and it just south of the university. It is in a bad condition, and the University conveyed it to the United States on the condition that it should be kept always as a public park. We are anxious that it should be made in a healthful condition, as there are a great many people living in the vicinity.

NOTES OF A HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

JANUARY 16, 1892.

At a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations, held in the room of the committee, the Board of Managers appeared, consisting of Gen. Black, Gen. Franklin, Gen. McMahon, and Messrs. Morrill and Mitchell.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, you are aware that the General Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Homes are present and Gen. Franklin and the other gentlemen will submit their views.

Gen. FRANKLIN. I think that for the present the shortest way would be to begin by reading five or six pages from the report of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1890, and that of June 30, 1891.

[The report read by Gen. Franklin will be submitted to the House and will go to the Committee on Military Affairs and be printed.]

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can a soldier get into a Home and get a pension also?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. There is no distinction made in that respect.

Mr. MUTCHLER. Many of the men have no families.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. That is true.

Mr. MUTCHLER. What do they do with their money?

Gen. FRANKLIN. A great many of them keep it, but of course a good many squander it, just as other men squander it when they have it to squander.

Mr. MITCHELL. Gen. Franklin, might it not be well for you to state that where a man receives pension enough to support himself with he is not admitted.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, the Board made a limit as to that.

Mr. MUTCHLER. All persons who receive over \$16 a month are not admitted.

Gen. FRANKLIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since the pensioner has been entitled to remain in the Home and receive his pension.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Seven or eight years. The organic law formerly was that where a pensioner was admitted to a Home the pension should be withheld during the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not some attempted legislation on that subject nine or ten years ago.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; Gen. Brown, who was then chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was under the impression that no man ought to receive anything under such circumstances, or ought not to be admitted when he got a pension of \$12 a month or more, and he had the Board of Managers before the committee. That measure was passed by the House, but it did not become a law. The Senate refused it, and it was returned to the House and received no further support whatever.

Mr. HENDERSON. To those who draw pensions you do not issue rations of tobacco and that sort of things?

Gen. FRANKLIN. No, sir; they buy their own tobacco.

Mr. COGSWELL. How long has this existed?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Until 1882. The pension law enacted that the pension should

be paid to the treasurer of the Home and be held subject to approval by the governor, and the pensioner writes out an application for so much of his pension as he wants to draw upon. That is sent out by the sergeant of the company, who is not an officer. That is sent to the governor, and if approved by him, it is sent back to the man, who takes it to the treasurer and is paid. The order of the man, approved in this way by the governor and the sergeant of the company, the treasurer keeps as his voucher for that payment, just as a bank check is handled.

Mr. COGSWELL. Up to 1882 the Government did not suspend the pension.

Gen. FRANKLIN. No; there has been no suspension, but the law required that the pension should be paid to the treasurer of the Branch.

Mr. HENDERSON. He held it in trust for the soldier?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. The object was to prevent the man from taking the pension and spending it recklessly, as a great many would.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is there any necessity for the Government paying a man a pension and allowing him also to stay in the Home? I see none.

Gen. FRANKLIN. In the first instance, I would say not; but you have furnished him a home; then you give him a pension while he is in that home. My first impulse would be to say that that man ought to leave the Home and not be supported there; but you have taught him, and he believes, that he is entitled to be supported by the United States. If you turn that man out he soon goes to the devil and will manage to get back to the Home.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Suppose you keep him at the Home, and stop his pension?

Gen. FRANKLIN. That is for Congress to do, and not for the Board of Managers.

Mr. HENDERSON. We do not give them large pensions besides keeping them in the Homes. What is the average pension of an inmate in a Home?

Mr. MORRILL. Last year the average was \$127.

Mr. HENDERSON. The average is less than \$12 a month.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How is it that you take in a man who is not a pensioner?

Gen. FRANKLIN. If he wants to he can come in under the law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If he is eligible to go to the Home is he not eligible to a pension? What authority have you to take into the Home a man who is not entitled to draw a pension? I thought that every man that ever smelled powder in a battle was entitled to a pension.

Gen. FRANKLIN. We are simply carrying out the law. If a man does not get a pension perhaps it is his own fault or the fault of the law; or perhaps he has not applied, or has been unable to prove up his case.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could I get a pension?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Certainly, if you are entitled to it under the law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. For instance, if I had been in the late war, and had been disabled and were able to make proof, could I get a pension?

Gen. FRANKLIN. That is for the Pension Committee of the House to say.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why not let them all in? That is what I can not understand.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Those are entitled to enter who were honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and also those who are unable to earn a living by manual labor.

Mr. MUTCHLER. About 60 per cent draw pensions, I believe?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; the average number of men drawing pensions was 13,931 who had been supported in the Homes a year; 19,000 was the average number, as they come and go. The bulk of these men who are getting pensions are in the Home permanently.

Mr. MORRILL. Those 19,000 are in the Home permanently, but go out on furlough.

Mr. FORNEY. Could not all of them draw pensions?

Mr. MORRILL. If they had been ninety days in the service, they could.

Mr. FORNEY. Some of them were not in the service ninety days.

Mr. MORRILL. If a man had been in the Indian wars, or in the Mexican war, he would be entitled to be admitted to the Home.

Mr. DINGLEY. I understood you to say that the pensions received by the several soldiers are in charge of an officer of the several Homes, and are paid out from time to time as seems to be desirable?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. And I also understand that you maintain at each of these Homes a liquor saloon?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. Do I understand that there is a saving from the amount of the money from pensions to purchase liquors?

Gen. FRANKLIN. No, sir; but they do purchase liquor.

Mr. DINGLEY. And these saloons are maintained by the authority of the officers of the Home?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. The saloon, however, is a place where beer and no other liquor is sold, and a man can not drink a great deal of this beer.

Mr. DINGLEY. Having drank that beer, however, it whets his appetite, and he proceeds to go out and get drunk.

Gen. FRANKLIN. He can not get anything else in the Home.

Mr. DINGLEY. What is the effect generally of that? In my own State the selling of intoxicating liquor is prohibited, and the United States Government at the Soldiers' Home has set up a saloon, where, if this land on which the Home is situated had not been turned over to Federal jurisdiction, it would be made amenable to our laws. They are selling these intoxicating liquors, which, to the best of my judgment, is greatly prejudicial to the interests of the soldiers, who have their appetites strengthened, and who then go outside to the surreptitious dealers in the woods and get drunk.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose they can not get much of that in the prohibition State of Maine?

Mr. DINGLEY. The laws of the State of Maine prohibit it, but we have surreptitious saloons there just the same.

Mr. MUTCHLER. Can not it be prohibited at the Homes?

Mr. DINGLEY. No, sir; because they are under the jurisdiction of the United States, as the State has ceded jurisdiction. We could prohibit the selling of it at the Homes, if we had not surrendered jurisdiction to the Government.

Gen. FRANKLIN. If you will look into the subject, since the selling of beer at the Homes has been authorized, you will find that there has been a diminution of drunkenness at the Homes.

Mr. DINGLEY. Testimony has been given to the effect that it has increased drunkenness in the Home in Maine.

Gen. FRANKLIN. The evidence on that subject, I think, is that the number of grog-shops is wonderfully diminished. I think you will see that that is natural. These old men would rather go to their own place than to a rum-shop on the borders. The States can not execute all these laws.

Mr. DINGLEY. We have laws to prohibit theft, but we can not always suppress surreptitious larceny.

Gen. FRANKLIN. I should state here that I have given some attention to the prevention of the sale of liquor in the vicinity of the Homes.

Mr. DINGLEY. The only fact I want to bring to your attention is this: The soldier of whom I speak having his appetite whetted at the Homes by the sale of beer at those saloons, will go out and drink to excess. Query: whether or not the officers of the Homes ought to set up a grog-shop in a State that prohibits grog-shops, because in that territory jurisdiction happens to have been surrendered to the Government, though the selling of liquor is contrary to the laws of the State.

Dr. LIVINGSTON. You ought to settle that according to the States rights principles of Georgia.

Gen. FRANKLIN. I believe that it is entirely proper to have the saloons, and that it has diminished the amount of liquor consumed. The soldiers do not go out and get drunk.

Mr. COGSWELL. If you did not sell it to them, I suppose they would go outside of the line and get it?

Gen. FRANKLIN. They do go outside, but not to the extent that they did formerly.

Mr. BINGHAM. How long has this been going on?

Gen. FRANKLIN. About ten years.

Mr. DINGLEY. Are these grogshops supported from funds appropriated to the Soldiers' Homes?

Gen. FRANKLIN. No, sir.

Mr. DINGLEY. There must be some one placed in charge of each place?

Gen. FRANKLIN. No, sir. The beer shop, if you mean to call it such, has never cost the Government one dollar.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who gets the profit?

Gen. FRANKLIN. The soldiers themselves. It is put in the store fund, which accumulates.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is taken by the officer from the pension granted to the soldier, and it is expended in this grogshop.

Gen. FRANKLIN. I do not agree with you in the way you put it. The men themselves get the profit. They have amusements there, such as theatrical performances, and they are carried on in a large establishment or hall where the saloon is situated.

Mr. GROUT. Who has charge of this fund?

Gen. FRANKLIN. The governor of the Home. It is expended by what is known as the council of administration, consisting of three commissioners, and none can be expended without the order of that council.

Mr. BINGHAM. The sale of liquor is a matter of administration, and not regulated by statute?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Entirely so; but I think drunkenness would be much more prevalent if it were not for these beer saloons in the Homes.

Mr. HENDERSON. I understand you sell a pint of beer for 5 cents, and there can not be much profit in it.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that is the price; and we have in the Home here 1,800 men.

Gen. BLACK. Is not this the canteen system of the regular Army?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but much more restricted.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that you have had that in operation for five or six years?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; the Home at Dayton, Ohio, was a disgrace to the United States. In going from the Home at Dayton into the city of Dayton, the road was lined with grogshops. The first time I went there I saw half a dozen old soldiers who had fallen by the way, and this, too, when they expected the Board to be there, and they were on their good behavior. Indeed there were in one year over four hundred arrests in the city of Dayton of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, who went in and made an exhibition of themselves, and had to go to the station house for punishment. The beer hall was established there in 1883, and the next fiscal year there were but one hundred of the inmates arrested for the same cause in the city of Dayton. The doctor has testified that from that day to this there has been less disease from alcoholism in the hospital than before that beer hall was established. That result we consider as praiseworthy on account of the sale of beer.

Mr. DINGLEY. I have statements from quite a number of inmates of the Home in Maine intelligent persons, to the effect that, owing to the presence of a liquor saloon there and the abuse of the indulgence of the sale of liquor, a great many old soldiers have been caused to fall, to spend their pension money, and to suffer disgrace and ruin.

Gen. FRANKLIN. The Board of Managers have a very different record from that as the effect of the sale of liquor. I would like to have Gen. McMahon give his opinion as to the workings of the saloon at the Dayton Soldiers' Home.

Gen. MCMAHON. My opinion would go far beyond that which Gen. Franklin has expressed. In the Home at Dayton men have been reluctant to favor the question of selling beer at the Home, being controlled by sentiment. The supply of something for these old men, who need some sort of stimulants in their old age, has conferred a great benefit upon them. I understand that at the Home in New York, since they established their canteen system, there has been no such amount of drunkenness among the soldiers as before, and everybody treats them nicely. In the cities they go out upon the streets, sit in the parks, and do not get drunk. I remember that one day—I think it was some sort of public holiday, when the canteen system was suspended—there were over a dozen who got drunk and landed in jail.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is there any limitation upon the number of glasses of beer that a man can procure at these branches?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. There is a trustworthy man in charge, and he is present all the while.

Mr. HENDERSON. The soldier can not get an unlimited quantity?

Gen. FRANKLIN. He can not buy any. He has so many checks, and he can get beer only on those checks.

Mr. HENDERSON. Supposing a man has a tendency to drunkenness?

Gen. FRANKLIN. This sergeant's business is to look after those men.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is the Board unanimous in regard to the propriety of this?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but I have my doubts about Gen. Black's position.

Gen. BLACK. I do not favor it.

Mr. MORRILL. Gen. Black and myself do not favor it; we doubt the propriety of it.

Gen. FRANKLIN (to Mr. Morrill). If you had the power to-day, would you abolish the saloon at Fort Leavenworth?

Mr. MORRILL. Well, I do not know but I would try, though I am in some doubt about it.

Gen. FRANKLIN. The papers say that in Leavenworth there are three hundred saloons selling the worst kind of whisky, and they are only kept up by the selling of liquor to the soldiers in the Home and in the barracks. There is a large garrison near Leavenworth. They made a great fuss about Congress establishing the canteen system at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. MITCHELL. Perhaps I might say something as to the experience of the Northwestern Branch. The selling of beer was introduced there at my instance, I think. We started what we called a "refreshment hall," as we did not dare call it a saloon. We found that the sale of beer had a good effect on the discipline of the men. The men behaved much better than when they went out to irresponsible places on the outside, and it increased the health of the inmates of the Home. The doctors absolutely agree as to that. Good beer is better than poor whisky. In the Northwestern Branch the issuing of beer has been a success; I can say that personally. There is

no other liquor sold at these halls, it being restricted absolutely to beer. I think the sale of beer is a good and a sanitary measure, and satisfactory in every way.

Mr. DINGLEY. A sanitary measure?

Gen. MCMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON (to Gen. Black). What is your observation?

Gen. BLACK. I do not believe in it myself.

Mr. DINGLEY. Does it not place the United States Government in a humiliating, not to say disgraceful, position in establishing these grogshops at these Homes?

Gen. FRANKLIN. You can call them what you please, but it is maintaining places where men can get healthful drink.

Mr. DINGLEY. Should the Government of the United States do that?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do we not maintain a saloon right here in the Capitol?

Gen. FRANKLIN. I think that if you are going to have a home for old soldiers, where they can be better and happier, you must provide these saloons, and if you decline to give them mild drink, on account of violating the regulations, nine out of ten of them would shun the Home as they would the pestilence. These men are addicted to drink, and who knows an old soldier who would not drink when he could get it?

Gen. MITCHELL. Governor Dingley has referred to the complaints which he has received from the inmates of the Home in Maine. These complaints come to me as the secretary of the Board, and in nine cases out of ten the men who make these complaints are the worst drunkards that we have, and they have to be put under discipline and forbidden the use of the hall. Generally, they are limited to so many drinks a day, and not allowed to go near the saloon.

Mr. FORNEY. How many drinks do you allow a man a day?

Gen. MITCHELL. According to the man's capacity. If he gets drunk, he is limited.

Mr. BINGHAM. He can get it only on checks?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that is the only way. He is not allowed to buy any.

Gen. MCMAHON. The beer hall at Dayton was established by a prohibitionist, and a man who was temperate all his life. He established it for the benefit of those men. His report for the first year, and up to the time he died, was unqualifiedly in favor of that as a moral and sanitary measure. We are not educating these men for a future state of usefulness, but we are simply giving them homes where they can spend their days in peace and quiet, and it is not well to deny them this beer at the Home, and so let them go out for it. When a soldier goes out, he resorts to these dives. Since the establishment of the beer hall at Dayton more than two-thirds of those dives have disappeared. So that it is not only good for the Home, but it has a salutary effect upon the surrounding country.

Mr. SAYERS. I learn that this Home in Maine has improved over the report for 1890. The report for 1890 says that the men would wander around aimlessly without purpose, and would sometimes lie in bed all day, being without occupation.

Gen. FRANKLIN. I think that you can go there now without being struck with the fact that the men are listless on account of having no occupation. We have tried to remedy that. We have established a shoe shop up in Maine. The shoes they made were good, but they did not know how to sell them. Then a cigar shop was established at Dayton, and they put the men at making cigars. They made good cigars, but they could not sell them. Men would buy the cigars, but there would never be any returns from the sale. We established a brickyard at Leavenworth, and it no sooner began running than we had remonstrances from the brick-makers, and we had to stop that; and so it goes. There is no practical way in which these men can be employed.

Gen. MCMAHON. Since we established the beer halls at the branches we have had remonstrances from the Women's Christian Temperance Associations, and the remonstrances practically came from the dive-keepers outside of the Homes. They got up an organization for that purpose.

Mr. HENDERSON. But the women did not know that.

Mr. MCMAHON. Of course they did not know it, and they would not believe us when we explained it to them. One man is kept regularly in the employ of these dive-keepers to help this agitation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON (to Gen. Franklin). You have developed this fact: that the men are able to make bricks and shoes?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you not turn them out and let them work at that?

Gen. FRANKLIN. They would not be able to get more than about one-fifth of an ordinary man's wages and they could not live on that. They could not make a living outside.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The most serious thing is their want of occupation. That would ruin any race of people in this world, keeping them in idleness. If a man is able to work, let him work at what he can do.

Gen. FRANKLIN. We got protests from the brickmakers on that point.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If a man is able to work why take him into the Home?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Suppose that a man is able to work one-fourth of the day, and that that disables him from working the other three-fourths, is he self-supporting? Mr. MORRILL. Yes, and who will employ him?

Gen. FRANKLIN. We cannot get employment for these old men. No man will employ a carpenter who is only able to work half the time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I know men in Georgia ninety years of age who are working daily. We have got in the South as many soldiers as you have in the North, and they work, and we have no Home for them. You may just as well understand that.

Gen. FRANKLIN. A great many old soldiers in the North are making good livings. These are men with strength, and they can make livings.

Mr. O'NEILL. I understand that they would not employ men on the new library who were over fifty years of age.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I sympathize with these men in the Soldiers' Home, and I am willing to vote to support them, if you get the men in who are unable to work; but those who are able to work ought to go out. I do not believe in taxing our people to support self-supporting men.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Such men have no business there, I will acknowledge that.

Gen. McMAHON. We have a board of surgeons who go into the Homes and examine the men every year. They report on their condition, and if there are any who are able to work they are turned out, as this board of surgeons certify that they are able to make their living. Those men are turned out, and in four or five months they come back before the Board of Managers and are ordered again for examination. The law requires that we shall admit any man who is disabled from making his own living.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What do you consider a living in this country? Suppose a man earns half a dollar a day?

Gen. FRANKLIN. If he can live on that he would go out. That is pretty well reported upon in my paper.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Suppose a man could work two hours in the day, would you turn him out?

Gen. FRANKLIN. But what are you going to do with the protest of the brickmakers, for instance?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They ought not to protest.

Gen. FRANKLIN (to Mr. Dingley.) Did you not visit the Leavenworth branch some years ago?

Mr. DINGLEY. Yes, sir.

Gen. FRANKLIN. How were you impressed with the sale of beer there?

Mr. DINGLEY. I did not see any beer sold?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you take away the pensions, could you not get them to do some work around the Homes?

Gen. FRANKLIN. They would have to work for 30 cents a day.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That would be better for the men than drinking beer.

Mr. MORRILL. That ought to be done.

Gen. FRANKLIN. It would be better, but that is not our business.

Mr. HENDERSON. Is there any particular matter to which you desire to call our attention?

Gen. FRANKLIN. I thought that you would have up the sundry civil bill and that you would want some details.

Mr. HENDERSON. I did not know but what you had some special subject matter to place before us.

Gen. FRANKLIN. We have nothing special but the appropriation asked for in the Book of Estimates. There is one thing to which I wish to call attention. Two years ago when I was before this committee, I asked that the appropriation, instead of being made special for each branch, should be made general for the whole of the Homes. The appropriations for the Homes are now made in separate items, and we would like to have it made in bulk, instead of dividing it up under seven heads, because it makes too much accounting. It makes fifty-six accounts; whereas, if we had the whole under eight heads, it would diminish our work very much. Then, again, men are always being transferred to other points. We tell a man that he can go if he will pay his own expenses. I am obliged to withhold them sometimes because the appropriation for a particular branch would be overrun. If it is given in bulk, we could divide the appropriations as might be required for the different Homes. It has only been within the last ten years that appropriations have been made special for each Home. I do not know what the reason was for making it in that way. It is made in bulk for the Army and the Navy, and should be for the Soldiers' Homes.

In appropriating for the Army you do not appropriate for each regiment or barracks, but so much for general subsistence. In the Navy you do not appropriate for the ship *New York* or the ship *Chicago*, but for the whole establishment in one sum. I do not know why we should not be treated in the same manner as the Army and Navy. They have more men and more time to take care of these accounts than we

have. The Army and Navy are full of quartermasters and expert accountants, while we have to depend on the inmates of the Homes, who are not always accurate. I go over the accounts the best I can, straighten them out, and send them forward. Under such an arrangement I can not see where a chance for fraud would come in. You could estimate for each home just as you do now, and then consolidate the whole.

Mr. SAYERS. Are the members of the board unanimous in that recommendation?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; I think they are.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the practice for a number of years, I believe.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; but these Homes have increased. There were only three Homes when I came in, while now there are seven, and the number of men, instead of being 5,000 for the whole, has in that time gone up to 20,000.

Mr. MUTCHLER. Of course you would exercise discretion with reference to the number of transfers; otherwise some Homes would have too many and others too few.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; that would enable us to exercise that discretion. By having one sum for subsistence we would see that each home received its proper share, according to its requirements.

Mr. MITCHELL. In case of fire in any of the Homes we would be very much crippled.

Gen. FRANKLIN. Yes; take the case of the Dayton Home. Suppose there should be a general conflagration there, we could not take one of those men and put him in another Home.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would it be better administration and more economical?

Gen. FRANKLIN. It would be in the interest of economy, because now the officials of each branch estimate against the appropriation. Each one thinks he has so much to spend for subsistence, and will spend it. If he knows he will get only what the board will give him and no more, he will not spend more.

Mr. SAYERS. Could not you buy provisions for subsistence cheaper by buying them in bulk than buying separately for each Home?

Gen. FRANKLIN. We do that now, so far as we can. We buy clothing that way.

Mr. MORRILL. Sugar and coffee could be bought cheaper that way.

Gen. FRANKLIN. According to law we now make contracts for everything that we buy above \$1,000.

Mr. MORRILL. The general's idea is that we would make one contract for all the Homes, whereas we now make seven.

Gen. FRANKLIN. We have had very bad luck in dealing with big concerns, because they all have agencies in the vicinity of the Homes, against whom they will not bid.

Mr. FORNEY. How do you have your clothing made?

Gen. FRANKLIN. We buy the cloth and send it out to Dayton. There we have a large establishment, in which the members of the Home, as well as the wives and children of the men who live in the vicinity, are kept employed in making clothing, and I believe it is as good clothing as is made anywhere in the world. The under-clothing is made at Milwaukee.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest that the details of these appropriations had better be referred to the subcommittee, and let it report to the general committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be very well.

(Here Gen. Franklin read the portion of his report bearing on construction.)

The CHAIRMAN. I see you make material reductions from the estimates. On what items do you make them?

Gen. FRANKLIN. The reason of the reduction is that they asked for three barracks, and we thought two would be sufficient. The wings of the hospital we did not alter. The estimate for the treasurer's house was \$6,000, and we reduced it to \$4,000, which we thought would build a good house, and the house of the superintendent could be built for less.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not a good building be erected for \$2,500?

Gen. FRANKLIN. The condition of things requires that the house of an officer like the treasurer should be better than that of the superintendent.

Mr. HENDERSON. Would it not be well for you to address to the committee a supplemental letter touching the matters submitted?

Gen. FRANKLIN. This is all in my annual report.

Mr. BINGHAM. When will it be printed?

Gen. FRANKLIN. It will go in to Congress on Monday.

Mr. HENDERSON. Will that report show what Homes are behind?

Gen. FRANKLIN. I have estimated for deficiencies, which will come in with the report of the secretary. That gives everything in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to submit?

Gen. FRANKLIN. Nothing, I believe, except to impress upon you the importance of lumping this appropriation.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

STATEMENTS OF GENs. H. V. BOYNTON AND A. P. STEWART, MEMBERS OF THE CHICKAMAUGA PARK COMMISSION.

FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

Mr. SAYERS (to Gen. Boynton). Will you please state, as briefly as you can, what you have done in reference to the purchase of the park, how much money you have expended, etc.?

Gen. BOYNTON. I have it here in brief. There was appropriated under the original act of August 19, 1890, establishing the park, \$125,000. There was appropriated by the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1891, \$200,000, making \$325,000 appropriated up to this time. The estimates that were made last year in regard to the completion of the park, additional to the first \$125,000, including the items specified in the last appropriation bill, and which are repeated in the estimates for this year, were \$425,000, of which \$200,000 was appropriated by the last Congress. The original area of the park, as authorized by the act, was 7,600 acres, but by the action of your committee the park commission was authorized to cut down the limits of the park, and so we have thrown out from 1,200 to 1,500 acres, chiefly of land on the outside of the fighting ground. The land that we selected is valuable cotton and farm land. In that way we reduced the total cost very much. I can not state the exact amount, because that matter has not yet been finished. That matter is now contingent upon the passage of the title to the deeds, which is in progress at Atlanta, for 5,318 acres. The Commission is intending to purchase about 700 acres more, making 6,000 instead of 7,600. That land has cost \$154,191.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean this is the amount of land condemned and acquired?

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir; 5,300 acres, which includes all the richest farms on the tract, and that is all we intend to acquire with the exception of what I have mentioned. The legal and court expenses we have not obtained because they have not been reported from Georgia to the office here. The employment of Mr. Clements has been effected by the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General in this matter, and the court fees and expenses of condemnation we have estimated will probably reach \$6,000, but we have not the figures with us and can not say that that amount is accurate. That will cover it, however—the total expenses of the establishment of the park, work done, office expenses, pay of the Commissioners, traveling expenses, transportation about the field, surveys of the field, including Missionary Ridge (and when we speak of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge we include them in the park proper). Those surveys from September, 1890, to September, 1892, have been \$40,000. That includes surveys and work in establishing lines, etc., and is as I have stated above.

We have been erecting historical tablets and we have them prepared for the first day's battle. The lines of both armies have been ascertained—they are not marked, but we are preparing the tablets. These are the established lines of both sides down to divisions and in some cases down to brigades. A great deal of that we did before the act passed, as we have been working at this for several years on our own account. This leaves a balance unexpended of \$125,000 for which liabilities are practically incurred by the Secretary of War having authorized the surfacing, repairs, and completion of the roads. About 40 miles of road were ceded to the Government by the States of Tennessee and Georgia, and then there were about 20 miles of what we might call country roads on the field proper, which covers about 13 to 15 square miles. The Secretary of War has authorized the work to begin upon the surfacing and building of these roads and the preparing of historical tablets and clearing up the field. We propose simply to clear up the underbrush and leave the field exactly as it was at the time of the battle. We are leasing the farms to the present holders, and hope to get out of that enough in the end, when we get the roads established, to pay for keeping the roads in repair. That is what the Commission is hoping for, but I am not a member of it. I am simply writing up the historical part of it for them. I know that is what they have in mind. The holders of the present land under the terms of the bill will be established as custodians at reasonable rents, and it has been a question whether they should take it in money or in surfacing the roads. We will be compelled to take care of the roads ourselves. This is what the appropriation was made for, and it will be so expended.

Mr. SAYERS. How much money do you say was appropriated for the purpose of the Park by the last Congress?

Gen. BOYNTON. \$200,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of it has been expended?

Gen. BOYNTON. It has been either all expended or we are liable for it under contracts authorized by the Secretary of War, work under which is to be begun when

the season opens, making roads, etc. In regard to that the land Commissioners ask me to say that they believe that they can expend, with the work that they are doing the coming season, \$200,000, but if you should, in your general policy here of making the bills as close as possible, put that at \$150,000, which would be \$50,000 below the amount allowed last year, and \$75,000 below the estimates, we will be able to get through with the season's work.

Mr. SAYERS. You do not propose to purchase more than 7,600 acres of land?

Gen. BOYNTON. We are authorized to purchase 7,600 acres, but by the terms of the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last session, the Secretary of War was authorized, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, to reduce the limit of the park, and so we threw out about 1,200 acres.

Mr. SAYERS. I see in this bill the item is "for the purchase of 7,600 acres, \$152,000."

Gen. BOYNTON. That is wrong, and it was not so intended. It is not intended to ask for \$425,000, or for this 7,600 acres of land, but that was the appropriation, and the original estimate was for 7,600 acres, but we do not want so much.

Mr. SAYERS. Please state just how it should read?

Gen. BOYNTON. It should be about 6,000 acres.

Mr. SAYERS. Read the entire item as you wish it?

Gen. BOYNTON. We certainly do not want over 1,000, and instead of 7,000 acres we want and have purchased already between 5,000 and 6,000 acres. We want that to cover the whole of it. The United States court at Atlanta is condemning this amount of land.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not want you to state the price, but the number of acres you desire.

Gen. BOYNTON. If it should be 1,000 acres; it would cover it, but I do not think it would take 700.

Mr. SAYERS. Your advice is to strike out 700 acres, and you think \$150,000 is the lowest amount you can get along with?

Gen. BOYNTON. We can get along with \$150,000 for the whole thing, including all this down here below [indicating]. We would rather have \$200,000, as we can use that much, and that is the amount which the Secretary of War seems to think is desirable.

Mr. SAYERS. "For the purchase of monuments, \$50,000." Does that mean the stations at which they are?

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What objection would you have to striking out United States troops and for troops engaged?

Gen. BOYNTON. That means the United States regulars. The States are going to put up these monuments for everything except the regular troops.

Mr. SAYERS. You mean regular troops, not volunteers?

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir; we are making them for the Confederate and Union lines exactly the same.

Mr. SAYERS. Then that applies to the regular troops only?

Gen. BOYNTON. That is all.

Mr. SAYERS. You say you can get along without being cramped if we give you \$150,000 for all those items?

Gen. BOYNTON. Yes, sir. As I said, we would rather have \$200,000, but it is fair to say that we can do the work that we have in progress with that amount.

Mr. SAYERS (to Gen. Stewart.) We will be glad to hear you as briefly as you can in your own way.

Gen. STEWART. There is an item here in this estimate for drainage, guttering, sewerage, and surfacing 50 miles of roads and approaches, more or less, at \$2,000 per mile, making a total of \$100,000. Any of you gentlemen know that a good road can not be built for \$2,000 a mile. That was made by our secretary, and it was merely experimental. He did not know anything about the cost of roads. At least 40 miles of the road will cost not less than \$4,000 per mile, when we put in sewers and good surface to make a good road. I think there will be at least 20 miles of interior roads there which will cost \$2,000 or more per mile, so that the estimate for roads ought to have been originally not less than \$200,000. By surfacing I mean macadamizing. We are making contracts now for the purpose of building these roads, and as soon as we are far enough advanced for the purpose, a part of the \$100,000 appropriated for that will be used and the whole of it will not be enough to build those roads. We have about \$100,000 already for roads, and of course we will expend that, and it will not take many months to do it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What you would like to have us do is to strike out the limitation of \$2,000 per mile in any event?

Gen. STEWART. Yes, sir; we can not do the work for that. This is an estimate that was made for the last Congress, and it was merely a tentative one and does not allow us enough.

Gen. Boynton left with the committee a printed facsimile of the tablets which are to be erected.

ARSENALS, POWDER DEPOTS, ETC.

STATEMENT OF GEN. D. W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is for machinery and fixtures, \$5,000, for Rock Island Arsenal. You received \$5,000 for the present fiscal year. How much had you on hand on the 1st of January, 1892?

Gen. FLAGLER. I have not looked to see, but from my knowledge of it I think it is all contracted for, but has not been expended.

Mr. SAYERS. For care, preservation, improvement, and building of new roads, your estimates are \$9,000. How much of the \$12,000 had you spent up to the 1st of January?

Gen. FLAGLER. These expenditures have been made pro rata through the year, about one-twelfth of the amount each month. This was to begin the work, and it was continued through the year.

Mr. SAYERS. You have a special estimate here of \$148,130. Why was not this estimate in originally?

Gen. FLAGLER. It was stricken out by the Secretary of War, Mr. Proctor, whether intentionally or not I do not know. The whole mass of estimates went to him, and I had to leave the city for a time, and when I came back these estimates had a pencil mark through them, indicating that he either cut them out or left them out for further consideration. He had gone away when I got home, and I wrote a letter and received an answer, and that is all the information that I have. He said that last year he had made such a statement to the committee in regard to the Watervliet Arsenal that he could not put in those estimates, as it would seem to contradict the statement that he had made. He would therefore have nothing to do with it. The matter, as now in, was submitted by Secretary Elkins.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is storehouse I, \$50,000. For what purpose is that to be used?

Gen. FLAGLER. I think I could tell you what you want to know better by giving you a little history of the Rock Island Arsenal.

Mr. SAYERS. I want to ask you about each of these items first.

Gen. FLAGLER. I think if you would allow me to make this general statement first it would give you what you want to know in better shape. I have brought a map with me of the Rock Island Arsenal [exhibiting map]. For the last forty years, and long before the war, there was more or less effort in Congress to have what was called a great armory or arsenal in the Western waters. There never was anything accomplished about it, and when the war came on they found a vital necessity for it. The meaning for it is about this: If you had an army to equip, it would be badly needed. We have 7,000,000 fighting men in this country, and we have machinery at this place by which we can convert those men into an army if they were wanted, and do it very rapidly. This is our army system. We have a military academy by which those men can be called out hastily and be officered and drilled. They have got to be armed and equipped, and how will you do it? There is economy in keeping up this, because it avoids the necessity of keeping up a standing army. If I had time I could prove to you in figures that it would cost less to keep up this arsenal than to take care of the arms and equipments. The idea is to have this great establishment always ready, and when the time comes to equip an army we can do it. Its capacity, when finished, would be able to arm and equip the army and military at a rate of 2,500 a day. I could make that clearer if I had time to say more about it. It is the best economy. We propose and hope to be ready to make the finest equipments that can be made. To show you what we have done, I will say that the whole establishment is perfect. There are five shops, each having about 4 acres of shop room in each of those arsenals. We have another with five shops. They will all be built and completed, except that mentioned in the first item to finish the building, \$7,000. Those buildings are the finest structures in this country. They cost all the way from \$220,000 to over \$420,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Where is storehouse I?

Gen. FLAGLER. In the center [indicating on the map]. The plans are to have four of those storehouses, and without them the establishment could not be operated. We must have some storehouses. If you have a wagon, you must have a horse to draw it. The first idea was to have ten storehouses, but I found the business could be managed with four, and those are finished. There is a small estimate to finish this, I think about \$10,000. There are two small buildings to be built, what we call artillery and lumber sheds. One estimate is for the purpose of building this, and it will cost about \$14,000. There are \$14,000 also for coal dumps. This will complete the

whole establishment, with the exception of \$300,000. It is most important that we go on and do some of the work this year without being compelled to stop. It will take \$300,000 for this building, and we would like finish it in two or three years.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you propose to convert that into a manufacturing establishment for making guns?

Gen. FLAGLER. It is not suited to heavy gun work. If you want to give us a factory we would put it up here [indicating.]

Mr. SAYERS. You only propose to make small arms?

Gen. FLAGLER. We propose to make everything that goes to arm and equip an army in the field—everything in the way of siege material except the gun itself. We can make small guns if we want to.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. What is the largest gun it is profitable to make there?

Gen. FLAGLER. The breech-loading 5-inch steel rifle. We can make all the carriages, implements, and equipments of every kind, including ammunition, small arms, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. What do you use that arsenal for now?

Gen. FLAGLER. We manufacture all the equipments there now—all our 2 and 3 inch siege gun carriage work is done there now.

Mr. SAYERS. You are making no guns?

Gen. FLAGLER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What has that arsenal been used for since the close of the war—since 1865?

Gen. FLAGLER. It was not begun, practically, until 1867.

Mr. SAYERS. Since 1867 what has been done there?

Gen. FLAGLER. The work done there has been entirely in building it. Very little other work was done.

Mr. SAYERS. You did nothing so far as manufacturing implements of warfare is concerned from 1867 until about when?

Gen. FLAGLER. Until about 1883.

Mr. SAYERS. From 1883 up to the present time, what is the character of work that that arsenal has been engaged in?

Gen. FLAGLER. Infantry and military equipments, accouterments, target-practice material, and some artillery ammunition.

Mr. SAYERS. How many employes have you at this establishment?

Gen. FLAGLER. About 160 employes. I have not looked that matter up, but I have a general knowledge of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. What has been the average number of employes of all kinds at that establishment since you began work there in manufacturing, excluding the time spent in building it?

Gen. FLAGLER. There have been probably 60 to 170.

Mr. SAYERS. Whereabouts is storehouse "I"? I see you ask \$50,000 for that.

Gen. FLAGLER. No, sir; we want about \$125,000 for that. I built the first one that was ever built, and I had more preparing to do on the ground than has to be done now; but we do not seem to be able to do it as cheap as we used to. I think that that used to be the cost.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an item of \$15,250 for the Rock Island Bridge. Where is that?

Gen. FLAGLER. It is a bridge across the main channel. That appropriation is also to take care of this avenue, this causeway, and this bridge; and then there is a viaduct, for which you made an appropriation last year, to get over the railroad tracks. We land now on a street in the city. The Government owns this land, and it built this viaduct. This avenue is on that island. The public use that between the two cities. You can see that we can not operate this draw on the bridge without that appropriation. The draw must stand open for steamboats and must be shut for use by the railroad.

Mr. HAYES, of Iowa. Can not you let Gen. Flagler make any explanation he desires?

Gen. FLAGLER. I think I would like to state the matter a little clearer in order to illustrate the work. Suppose we did not find that we wanted to manufacture anything, then we would find that arsenal a good investment. Suppose it stands there ready for use in time of war. It is worth a hundred forts, and it costs about the same as one. This arsenal will make efficient an army of a million of men, and without one we could not make them so.

Mr. SAYERS. You have had charge of that arsenal how long?

Gen. FLAGLER. I had it for over fifteen years.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would send me for the use of the committee as soon as you can a statement showing what amount you want to expend upon that property, and then another statement showing the total amount that has been done there. I want to get at the cost of the establishment and then the value of the work that has been turned out.

Gen. FLAGLER. The value of the manufactures are very small. We want to get the establishment ready for use so that when we want to use it we can do so.

Mr. SAYERS. My idea is to be in a position to answer any question that may be put to me on the floor of the House as to the total cost of that establishment and the value of the entire product that we have turned out there since you began manufacturing. I just want the aggregate.

Gen. FLAGLER. I will make it, and I will say so much for shops, and so much for improvement, and so much for land and preservation of the same. That is very easy.

I want to make a correction on the special estimates before it is overlooked. A clerk has included one item which is on the regular estimate. It is on the third page of the special estimates for the purchase and setting out of trees, \$500. It was already in the regular estimates and should have been left out here.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$15,000 for that. Please state what you desire to say in regard to Springfield Arsenal.

Gen. FLAGLER. I wrote fully on the estimates explaining what it will require to take care of the establishment and keep it in repair and good order. We have also there a large number of machines which are not in use and would be needed in time of war. We are working the establishment at one-fourth of its capacity. Three-fourths of the machinery lies idle, and that must be taken care of to keep it from deterioration and destruction.

Mr. SAYERS. Is that the annual appropriation?

Gen. FLAGLER. This is usually what has been appropriated, except last year. It has generally been \$15,000 a year, and it used to be \$30,000, shortly after the war.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation for that last year?

Gen. FLAGLER. I am not sure. They have included in it a number of other things. I ought to be able to say exactly, but I do not remember.

Mr. SAYERS. You regard this as necessary?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why was it omitted?

Gen. FLAGLER. It was purely accidental. The Secretary made some marks, but I do not think he intended to strike it out.

Mr. CROSBY. I can not say anything in addition to what Gen. Flagler has said about this matter. It would seem that it was a mistake, and that the item was stricken out of the bill by a misunderstanding. I understand there is no fund whatever out of which the buildings and grounds can be maintained, and unless this appropriation or some other appropriation is passed, it seems to me, the work will have to be stopped, and therefore it is an absolute necessity.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. That is for the purpose of keeping the arsenals in order?

Mr. CROSBY. For the purpose of keeping the grounds in order. There is some general appropriation for the Ordnance Department, but we can not take any of it out of this, for if we did we would lose on property elsewhere. There is a little appropriation to take care of all the arsenals, but for the care and preservation of the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals there is a special appropriation.

ARSENAL AT COLUMBIA, TENN.

Mr. SAYERS. We will now hear from Mr. Cox, the representative from Columbia, Tenn., in reference to the Columbia Arsenal.

Mr. COX. I believe this appropriation is necessary. I think it is the only public improvement which the Government has in the State of Tennessee. It was originated here, and there has been an appropriation of \$200,000 for it. It is within 25 miles of my town. I know the property well, and I have been all over it. The work has progressed satisfactorily to every one, and it is almost complete. The last Congress failed to make any appropriation at all. When the estimates were sent in for this Congress I knew that Gen. Flagler had charge of them and that he was perfectly familiar with this arsenal. I went to the War Department to ascertain the condition of it. It seems that the estimates had been sent in and that some of them were stricken out, or that a pencil mark had been drawn through them, and I want to call the attention of the committee to one fact in reference to that. There is an item there for a gate. It seems that they struck out the appropriation for the fence and left the gate, and therefore we have a gate and no fence. I went to see the new Secretary of War about it. The whole amount aggregates about \$47,000, and that will substantially complete it.

Gen. FLAGLER. It is \$44,850.

Mr. COX. During the holidays I went all over the grounds. I was there and they

were kind enough to show me the establishment, and I do not think there is a single dollar of that that could be stricken out without doing great injury to the work there. This amount will about complete it. It is a very handsome work, having been built with great economy, and if it is left in its present condition without an immediate appropriation it is almost the same as abandoning it, because we can not protect it, and it is exposed.

Mr. COGSWELL. Do you think the House will vote \$5,000 for gas pipes when you consider the vote yesterday on the West Point appropriation?

Mr. COX. We have substituted electricity. This matter got into this shape because Gen. Whitthorne was not well during the last Congress, and we therefore got no appropriation at all. Of course he was not responsible for that. Gen. Flagler can give you any further information that you desire.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE (to Gen. Flagler). When will the Columbia Arsenal go into operation?

Gen. FLAGLER. Under the present scheme we would not manufacture at that place. It is for depositing stores and is not a manufacturing arsenal. This appropriation will about complete everything. There are some small items left, over \$2,000 or \$3,000, and this is a very economical affair. It is about the same as the arsenal at San Antonio, but that being farther away we will do more repairing there than at Columbia, and besides the one at San Antonio is a great deal larger.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you anything to say except what you have in the note?

Gen. FLAGLER. I think that covers all I could say about it.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SAYERS. What have you to say about this?

Gen. FLAGLER. My advice would be that all those items are very necessary, and I do not see where I could strike out anything, if you want this arsenal. It might be that you could reduce that and give only a portion of it now, deferring the rest.

Mr. SAYERS. How much would you suggest?

Gen. FLAGLER. You might continue one-half of it and let the rest go over.

Mr. SAYERS. You are compelled to have this gas machine, I suppose?

Gen. FLAGLER. The old one is becoming unserviceable, and it is a bad thing to leave them without any light at all. They would have to make some other provision, and that would be money wasted in a temporary expenditure.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for repairs to wharf and smokestack.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is necessary, and the dump is an absolute necessity. They have had great trouble in the past year by reason of not having it.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask this year \$11,000. The appropriation in the last bill was \$15,000.

Gen. FLAGLER. I could not tell you about the machines for the manufacture of field ammunition without saying a great deal. We are without any means of making that kind of ammunition. Heretofore our cartridges have been put in flannel or silk bags, but for modern military ammunition we must have steel cases. They can be left out in the water without injury.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you make these cartridges anywhere else?

Gen. FLAGLER. They have not yet been made at all. That is our cartridge factory, however. We want to put in some machines to be able to do some of that work. The importance of that was impressed upon me about six weeks ago. This is a very small estimate. If we can get a slow working, steady machine there we can make types and then we can get a large quantity made by outside parties, but they can not take up the subject and investigate it and establish works. It requires large hydraulic presses.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose that generally under the appropriations of the fortification bill that a number of arsenals are provided, and that they would prefer these new types.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is not fortification work.

Mr. SAYERS. But the operations of the board of fortifications are not confined entirely to doing fortification work. I thought they were authorized to make experiments and consider them.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is for anything relating to seacoast defenses and fortifications or armament for seacoast defenses. This matter is for our light 2.3-inch guns, and for mounting the Hotchkiss gun. If you will remember what I said about the

Rock Island Arsenal, the same applies to this establishment. It is a small cartridge factory, and where we make our small-arm cartridges. We would need there one of much greater capacity in time of war than in time of peace, and we want to have it ready so that we can expand it if occasion calls for it. Six weeks ago I had a special agent up there to see what we could do to increase our capacity, and he found we could not do much. This building was commenced during the war, and was not finished when the war closed. The building was finished, but we had no power to put into it. It has been standing there ever since, and we propose now simply to utilize it. We want to make about 40,000 cartridges a day. This is the amount we need now. There stands the power and machinery by which suddenly we can expand it and meet any emergency. In addition, I keep on my books a constant study of what we can get from outside parties. We only want to fit up the building. I think we can make cartridges in this country with this machinery that we can not get from outside cartridge manufactories in case of an emergency. We could do so by running nights.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for the construction of the post hospital, \$10,000.

Gen. FLAGLER. The post there has no hospital, and they need one. They have a detachment of troops there and it is one of the necessary buildings of a post. It would be a small, economical, and cheap hospital.

Mr. SAYERS. In regard to the iron fence on Clifford avenue, you ask for \$6,300.

Gen. FLAGLER. There was an appropriation last year to build the remainder of the fence and a portion of the fence around the arsenal.

Mr. SAYERS. Could not you build a cheaper fence for \$5,000, and make it last just as long? This does seem to me to be rather high.

Gen. FLAGLER. That fence was arrived at by advertisements. It is to continue the fence complete along the other avenue in order to carry the same kind of a fence. With my methods I would probably have planned a cheaper fence.

DOVER POWDER DEPOT.

Mr. SAYERS. You have nothing to say in addition to the note below, have you?

Gen. FLAGLER. That is a great powder depot, and it is the storage place for the powder for the whole Atlantic Coast. The magazines are built, and we will have to spend money for a powder depot. It is not safe to leave that amount of powder there without a detachment of soldiers. This estimate is to add a barracks and quarters, and some slight additions.

Mr. SAYERS. You want to erect quarters for noncommissioned officers and married soldiers. Do you generally have separate quarters for married soldiers?

Gen. FLAGLER. Yes, sir; I think that is the case at nearly every post. At an arsenal married soldiers are valuable, as they become foremen, and we like to have a few of them around.

Mr. SAYERS. You want quarters for enlisted men and officers, \$15,000?

Gen. FLAGLER. There are no quarters there now and no arrangement for enlisted men.

Mr. SAYERS. There is also for storehouses and quarters, \$3,000. How many troops have you stationed there?

Gen. FLAGLER. We have none, because we have no arrangements for them. We have only a few citizen guards there who are not effectual, and there is always a little danger of trouble arising between the civil authorities. They are enforcing the regulations and keeping dangerous persons away.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for repairs of wharf, \$4,000.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is absolutely necessary to keep that wharf in condition so we can land our ordnance.

Mr. SAYERS. For steam capstan, \$500; and a steam duplex pump, \$14,500; what have you now for this purpose?

Gen. FLAGLER. We have been using a small pump in a little shop there.

Mr. SAYERS. Is not that able to furnish you an adequate supply of water?

Gen. FLAGLER. It is not, and it gives us nothing for fire protection. We have had no fire protection except a small steam fire-engine there.

POWDER DEPOT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$1,500 for repairs.

Gen. FLAGLER. The notes show that that is necessary.

Mr. SAYERS. Don't you have a general appropriation for repairs?

Gen. FLAGLER. There is an appropriation for that but it has been cut down until it is not enough to keep the establishment from going to ruin.

Mr. SAYERS. That is for general repairs.

Gen. FLAGLER. Right after the war it was \$125,000, and we had much less property then than now. Then it was cut down to \$100,000, and then to \$50,000. One hundred thousand dollars is not too much. We have officers at these valuable buildings and we find that they come in with these estimates and we must submit them.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$15,000, the same as the appropriation for the present year, for a testing machine.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is a new item for another testing machine to relieve that large one from some small work. There is too much work for the big one.

Mr. SAYERS. Can't you do everything on that large machine?

Gen. FLAGLER. We could, but it is more expensive than to do it on the small one. There is more work than the large one can do.

Mr. SAYERS. I see you have an estimate for carpenter work and plumbing of \$21,400.

Gen. FLAGLER. The old shop there was erected about 1817 for another purpose. It is totally unsuitable and badly located. It also takes special power to run it. It is very inconvenient and we ought to have something better. We want to utilize the old building.

WATERVILLE ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

Mr. SAYERS. You have an estimate of \$5,000 for paving roads in the arsenal grounds with granite block.

Gen. FLAGLER. That is new. We are forcing in there this immense work. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and the roads must be improved or we cannot get in there.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an item for a new iron bridge, \$5,000. I believe the only objection to the present bridge is that it is unsightly.

Gen. FLAGLER. No; it is dangerous. It is only a question of time when the new one must be built.

Mr. SAYERS. Paving Broadway; do you pave a street outside of the arsenal?

Gen. FLAGLER. That is a mistake and comes out. In the original estimate there was a large sum of money to carry it out. It takes between \$24,000 and \$25,000, and I thought it might wait, but by some mistake the clerk put it in. There is no appropriation asked for that.

Mr. SAYERS. For alteration of barracks, \$5,997.

Gen. FLAGLER. They are about as they were left at the close of the war. They need alteration, repairs, and enlargement, and it is an almost absolute necessity that it should be done. It is an economical estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. For the repairs of the arsenal you ask \$100,000. We gave you last year \$45,000.

Gen. FLAGLER. You can make that \$50,000, if you will. You made it \$50,000 last year, and it went to the Senate. There was an important item for repairs of special work that had to be done. In the Senate Mr. Allison allowed that, but took it out of the general appropriation. For five years that has been \$50,000. Prior to that it was \$100,000. I will say that \$100,000 is very much less than you would spend on it if it was your private property. If you have a house that costs \$10,000, with plumbing and sewerage needing repairs, this is asking at the same rate, about \$25 a year to take care of that house. Here is nearly \$30,000,000 in property, walls, roads, and sewers. All this needs gas and water mains, and the machinery must be kept in a state of good preservation. It can not be done decently on less than \$100,000. There is the St. Louis powder depot, an establishment for which we only got \$2,000 last year to take care of. The powder must be kept, taken care of, and must be moved in and out. The officer makes these estimates and we must submit them.

Mr. SAYERS. Could you give us an idea in figures of what special appropriations you can strike out to diminish this bill, if we give you this general appropriation?

Gen. FLAGLER. You may strike out all that with reference to the St. Louis powder depot.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Can you look over, and send us in tabulated form an itemized statement of what you can strike out or diminish?

Gen. FLAGLER. I would not advise you to strike out anything, except for the powder depot; but you will find that a great many repairs have become necessary in these establishments, because appropriations have been insufficient in prior years. I am

trying to tell you just what I would do if I were in your position. I would strike out everything for the St. Louis powder depot, but not for the others. That would make the general appropriation \$100,000.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of Saturday last, I have the honor to make the following approximate report of the cost of buildings, water power, etc., at the Rock Island Arsenal.

The cost has been divided up under heads which I think, from your remarks on the subject, will best meet your wishes:

Purchase and acquisition of site	\$242,000
Erection of buildings	5,450,000
Bridges	1,056,500
Machinery	213,000
Construction of roads, walks, railroad, and improvement of grounds	389,000

This includes cost of construction only; it does not include ordinary cost of preservation.

The grounds include 1,000 acres. There are about 8 miles of macadamized roads and avenues, about 10 miles of stone walks, about 13 miles of dirt roads, and about 7 miles of shore, much of it ripped.

Sewers, water-mains, and water supply	\$83,000
Water power	1,005,000

About \$550,000 of this might properly belong under "Purchase and acquisition of site," as it was expended for carrying out a contract with the Moline Water Power Company (made by authority of acts of Congress based on the recommendation of the commission appointed by the President under the act of April 19, 1864, of which Gen. Schofield was president) for quieting claims of that company on the water power, without which the water power would have cost only about \$450,000.

Manufactures commenced in a small way in 1874, since which date the total manufactures amount to \$2,068,000.

The estimated capacity of the completed establishment for manufactures in time of war is about \$75,000 per day, or about \$22,500,000 per annum, and this would about meet the deficiency in capacity required that was found to exist during our civil war.

Respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

CLERK'S NOTE.—Total expenditures to date according to the foregoing \$8,433,500.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1892.

SIR: Referring to our personal interview on the 13th instant, I have the honor to report as follows:

If the total amount estimated for under repairs of arsenals, on page 86 of the Book of Estimates (\$100,000), is granted for all the arsenals and ordnance establishments (except Rock Island and Springfield), for general repairs of all buildings, grounds, roads, railroads, sewers and fixtures, water pipes and fixtures, gas pipes and fixtures, dams, bridges, fences, walks, etc., then the following items of this class can be stricken out, to wit:

On page 163.

Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.:

Construction, repairing, and preservation of roads, walks, and fences, grading grounds, and repairs of permanent buildings	\$5,000
Purchase and erection of one gas machine	2,000
Purchase and erection of one smoke stack, for use of steam pump for pumping water from well to reservoir	50
Repairs of wharf and dredging around same	1,500

On page 185.

Powder depot, St. Louis, Mo. :

Labor and material for pointing and painting the exterior of five brick magazines	\$1,500
Repairs of roofs, gutters, spoutings, lightning-rods, doors, windows, and floor of seven magazines, including an entire new floor in magazine No. 2	1,800
Repairing, reducing pitch, and resodding slopes of magazines	2,000
Repairing, repointing, and coping walls	1,400
Repairs of main road, running through the magazine grounds, by covering with gravel ; for repairing sidewalk from quarters to office and repairing gutters and drains	1,500

Respectfully,

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

HON. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Subcommittee on Sundry Civil Bill, House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF COL. O. H. ERNST.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is for care and improvement of the Monument Grounds. The estimate is \$10,000, and you have received \$5,000.

Col. ERNST. It is a mere question of how fast you want these grounds put in shape. We can spend \$10,000 in a year, but of course we can go on as we have been if you prefer it.

Mr. SAYERS. The first item is, continuing improvement of Reservation No. 17 and site of old canal, \$10,000. Your estimate for 1893 is \$5,000.

Col. ERNST. That is Garfield Park, down here in the southwest. I thought \$5,000 would be sufficient for that for the coming year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is, for the improvement and maintenance of grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, etc. You ask \$61,700. How much have you received for that? It seems to be a new item.

Col. ERNST. It is not new, except in form. There were several items in the estimate heretofore. Those grounds attached to the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and La Fayette Square were separate items. I have put them in one item, for the reason that it makes the account less laborious, and it is more convenient. We can not expend the exact number of dollars, and we do not get the full advantage of the whole amount appropriated. Therefore, I have put those in one item. Last year it was \$51,450. The difference comes in this way: One thousand dollars is asked for painting watchmen's lodges instead of \$750; \$20,000 is estimated for improvement, care, and maintenance of the various parks, instead of \$12,000 this past year.

Mr. SAYERS. Have you an itemized statement showing the appropriation for last year, and the estimates for the coming year?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir; I think it is here. It is as follows:

Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893—Improvement and care of public grounds

	Estimate 1893.	Appropriation 1892.
For improvement of grounds north of Executive Mansion	\$1,000	\$1,000
For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of Executive Mansion	4,000	4,000
For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery	2,000	2,000
For ordinary care of La Fayette Square	1,000	1,000
For ordinary care of Franklin Square	1,000	1,000
For construction and repair of post and chain fences, repair of high iron fences, and constructing stone coping about reservations	1,500	1,500
For manure and hauling the same	5,000	5,000
For painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp-posts	1,000	750
For purchase and repair of seats	1,000	1,000
For purchase and repair of tools	2,000	2,000
For trees, tree and plant stakes, labels, lime, whitewashing, and stock for the nursery	3,000	3,000
For removing snow and ice	1,200	1,200
For flower pots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, moss, and lycopodium	1,000	1,000
For care, construction, and repair of fountains	1,500	1,500
For abating nuisances	500	500
For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations	20,000	12,000
For improvement, maintenance, and care of Smithsonian grounds, etc.	8,000	8,000
For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Square, etc.	7,000	5,000
	61,700	51,450

Mr. SAYERS. Granite curbing about Franklin Square.

Col. ERNST. I put that around Lafayette Square this year, and I want to put the same around Franklin Square.

Mr. SAYERS. Laying asphalt walks in the various reservations, \$5,000. Is that a new item?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir; there was none last year. I asked for it, but I did not get it. These asphalt walks are wearing out.

Mr. SAYERS. Improving and care of Henry and Seaton Parks, \$5,000; what of that?

Col. ERNST. That covers a great deal of ground. That is marred by the Baltimore and Potomac depot. We undertook to build a mound around that to conceal it.

Mr. SAYERS. Whereabouts is that?

Col. ERNST. It extends from the Smithsonian grounds to the Botanical Garden. Sixth street runs through it and is bridged.

Mr. SAYERS. For lodges for park watchmen.

Col. ERNST. They are exposed to the weather, and we thought it only fair to give them shelter in bad weather.

Mr. SAYERS. For erecting fountain in Lafayette Square.

Col. ERNST. Congress directed that the monument should be moved. We left this underground work in there. It had cost a good deal of money, probably \$2,500, and it would cost \$500 more to take it away. It can be utilized there very well as a foundation for a fountain, and I thought it would be pretty for that place.

Mr. SAYERS. Construction of greenhouse and propagating garden, \$6,000. Whereabouts is that?

Col. ERNST. That is on the south of the White House. They are exclusively under my control. They have nothing to do with the Botanical Gardens or the Agricultural Department. We want a palm house there.

Mr. SAYERS. For improvement of Howard University park, \$5,000.

Col. ERNST. That is new. It is a large park of over 11 acres, and it is unimproved. We have never done a thing to it.

Mr. F. H. SMITH, of Howard University. Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to say a few words in respect to this appropriation? Some seven or eight years ago there was a controversy between the Howard University and the District government in regard to taxes, and it was settled by the tax being omitted and the donation of this park to the United States. The understanding of the university at the time was that the park was to be improved immediately. It has run along, and that has never been done. There is no park in that portion of the city. It is very admirably situated for an economical improvement. It is covered with very beautiful forest trees. It has now become rather a nuisance. The boys in the neighborhood use it for all sorts of purposes. The university itself is very largely interested, and is very earnestly desirous of having the park improved. Of course the city is built up for miles beyond it.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is for telegraph lines.

Col. ERNST. We have been having a great deal of trouble with our telegraph lines.

Mr. SAYERS. Lighting the Executive Mansion and the public grounds; is there any change from what it was last year?

Col. ERNST. It is a change in amount merely. In the appropriation for 1892 the amount paid for lighting each gas lamp in the public grounds was increased to \$21.50. An additional amount will be required, and I have asked \$1,000 more. We have been getting \$14,000 ever since 1887.

Mr. BINGHAM. It costs \$21.50 now and you do not get any more light?

Col. ERNST. For the care of these electric lamps and wires I have to keep a man employed. It will be just about the same amount of light.

Mr. SAYERS. For erecting eight iron posts, and lighting the Monument Grounds.

Col. ERNST. We ask \$1,022, instead of \$1,024.

Mr. SAYERS. For repair of water pipes.

Col. ERNST. The pipe that comes from the spring which supplies water to the Capitol is in pretty bad condition, and it ought to be thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. SAYERS. Telegraph lines connecting the Capitol with the Departments and the Government Printing Office.

Col. ERNST. I have two estimates there. Congress seems to wish that these be put underground; but the underground work would cost \$31,000. I have altered that to \$1,600 for putting up new poles. The new poles are cheaper.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Suppose that Congress does not require that these wires should be put underground; then \$1,600 would be sufficient?

Col. ERNST. Yes, sir. It is mighty hard work to keep the lines going. I have in the estimate \$1,600 for new poles; but if you give me money for the poles, you will have to give me authority to put them up.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is Washington Monument. What do you want there? This is an increase of salary for the engineer from \$80 to \$90 a month.

Col. ERNST. There are two items in that. There is an item for \$3,600 for fuel, lights, etc. I want to paint the ironwork inside of the Monument also.

FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

The Attorney-General appeared before the committee, accompanied by Gen. L. W. Colby, Gen. John B. Cotton, assistant attorney-general, and Mr. Hodges.

Mr. SAYERS. There is an item here for Indian depredation claims, \$15,000.

Attorney-General MILLER. That \$15,000 is not anything like enough; that was the appropriation for last year. Out of that we had to pay the salaries of all the help we had there. Gen. Colby's salary is fixed by statute at \$2,500 a year. There is a clerk at \$2,000, and a stenographer, \$900. There is \$6,400 to come out of that for salaries.

Mr. SAYERS. The remainder of it was used in taking depositions and things of that sort?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be kind enough, when you go to your Department, to write me a letter fully explaining the demands upon that fund?

Attorney-General MILLER. I will.

Gen. COTTON. That was fixed in a special estimate by the Department. The original bill appropriated \$15,000. Just before Congress adjourned I came down to the Capitol and went to see Mr. Chandler. He put in the sum of \$15,000.

Gen. COLBY. There are 6,800 cases.

Mr. SAYERS. Compilation of appointment record.

Attorney-General MILLER. That is an item that we have estimated for a number of times. There is an old gentleman over in the Department of State who went to work without any authority of law, but simply on his own idea that it was a good work and ought to be done, and it was thought by him and the Attorney-General that a compilation of the appointments of the Attorney-General's office from 1789 to 1864 would be valuable. The old gentleman did the work. It was valuable, and ought to be paid.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is United States Courts. I would like to have an explanation of why you want the words "or in defense," or "as a party of record" inserted?

Attorney-General MILLER. I do not know. That was put in without any special suggestion on my part.

Mr. HODGES. They are prosecuting all the criminal and civil claims in which the United States is concerned?

Mr. SAYERS. They represent the Government.

Attorney-General MILLER. The duties are covered in the act of 1887.

Mr. HODGES. I do not know the year.

Gen. COTTON. It was in 1887. The United States began to be sued in those courts, and the attorneys prosecuted those cases without pay.

Attorney-General MILLER. I can readily see why Mr. Hodges' suggestion on that point is important.

Mr. SAYERS. Here is an appropriation for payment of fees of United States marshals and deputies. In the estimate for 1893 it is \$1,000,000. You received for this year \$675,000. Will there be a deficiency?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HODGES. The Comptroller stated to us, when those estimates were made up, that there would be a deficiency of \$400,000. The cost about January 23, this year, was \$665,000. He estimated the deficiency up to the 1st of July to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Attorney-General MILLER. They have been keeping the appropriation just the same year after year, and at the same time extending courts and making more offices and piling the business up, and have been making a deficiency to pay the difference.

Mr. SAYERS. "Payment of United States district attorneys." Here is a pretty big item. Is it the same as the regular fees provided by law, and can you state what were the expenditures under that item up to the first of January?

Attorney-General MILLER. The appropriations for 1892 were \$255,000; and for 1891, \$255,000, and the deficiency was \$25,000, which makes \$280,000. The estimate was \$275,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much had been the expenditure out of the \$255,000 for 1892?

Mr. HODGES. That is exhausted, and there will be a deficiency.

Mr. SAYERS. How much?

Mr. HODGES. I can not tell; I did not bring the papers with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it exhausted already?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "Payment of district attorneys, compensation fixed by the Attorney-General, for salaries not covered by salaries and fees." That estimate is \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been \$5,000 for a number of years.

Attorney-General MILLER. There has been a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you make a deficiency there?

Attorney-General MILLER. I do not know that there has been a deficiency, exactly, but we have run short.

Mr. HODGES. That was \$6,000 for 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. So that made a deficit for 1891?

Mr. HODGES. No, sir; it will be submitted in the appropriation. That is from the First Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mean that services were rendered beyond the amount of the appropriation?

Attorney-General MILLER. I think services have been rendered beyond the amount of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to do that?

Attorney-General MILLER. It either had to be done or the public business would be neglected.

The CHAIRMAN. These services are generally rendered in connection with the district attorney?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir. Here is the service that has to be rendered outside of the district. It is a service a district attorney can render by employing an outsider who can take the chances of Congress paying him.

Mr. BINGHAM. Is that something about like the case in Philadelphia?

Attorney-General MILLER. No, sir; it is not like it, so far as the district attorney is concerned; except that the case is within a fee bill. There are a variety of cases. Take, for instance, the largest one at this time, which will serve to illustrate. Here is a case from the district of Minnesota that was appealed to the court at St. Louis. It is necessary either to direct the district attorney, or the Minnesota attorney, to go and attend that case at St. Louis in the court of appeals. He could make it with less labor than anybody else, or could employ somebody specially to go there and do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The district attorney directs an attorney to go and do it?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir. The very last thing I did this morning, was to pass on an account of a district attorney who had gone down and argued a case; and I allowed him his expenses and a couple of hundred dollars besides for doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. As a rule, how much do you allow the district attorneys of the several districts where they perform duties of that kind? On what basis do you make the allowance?

Attorney-General MILLER. I make it on a basis of something substantially less than an outside attorney would get for the same services. I do that because he has not to solicit the case. He goes because he is the district attorney. That is somewhat different from a man being retained and employed especially for a single case. It falls in the line of the district attorney's general duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be reasonably fair, inasmuch as these salaries are paid, to provide that the expenses, where an attorney has to go outside of his district to perform his duties, shall be simply his traveling expenses?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir; if you will only provide that manner of doing it. The trouble is, I have not any power, in the absence of a statute, to say who shall go to attend to such a case.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be anything improper in that?

Attorney-General MILLER. No, sir; on the contrary, Senator Vest sent down a bill the other day providing for salaries for district attorneys, and providing that all these fees shall go into the Treasury. He requested me to go over it and fix the salaries and amend the bill. The bill provides that nothing shall be allowed except as provided by the Attorney-General. I thought it ought to be provided absolutely that he should receive nothing besides his salary. It should be just as it is here in Washington. The officer's time and service should be at the command of the Government, and when he goes away he should have his actual traveling expenses. I think that is legitimate and proper.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would you regard that as economical?

Attorney-General MILLER. I have no doubt about that. The salaries fixed are less than is now provided in the way of fees. In the second place, I am satisfied that would save in the way of costs of the case far more than the entire salary of the district attorney. I have no doubt that it would stop the prosecution of people for the purpose of making fees. I wrote Senator Vest a letter in regard to that.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is for payment of regular assistants to United States district attorneys. Is the number of assistants fixed by law?

Attorney-General MILLER. No, sir; that is left to the Attorney-General, who fixes them according to the exigencies of the business. There is an increased demand, and an increased expense connected with this policy that you are following of making a new place for holding courts. It is going on continually, and the Attorney-General's assistants have to go to the new places, and the expense is increased. We have not the force that we should have.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you have a deficiency this year?

Mr. HODGES. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "Payment of assistant United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid district attorneys in special cases, \$35,000." You got \$35,000 this year?

Attorney-General MILLER. That would be sufficient.

Mr. HODGES. I think that that appropriation is drawn closer upon than any other part of the service.

Mr. SAYERS. Will there be a deficiency?

Attorney-General MILLER. It generally comes in as a deficiency. It is made up in this way: We employ an attorney, and frequently his service is not paid, and it goes on until we refer it to Congress for payment. [To Mr. Hodges.] How much did we spend last year?

Mr. SAYERS. It was \$30,000 for 1891?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir. We will have an estimated deficiency of \$24,000. Mr. Jenks, during his time, went over that whole question of allowing special compensation to assistant attorneys; and he figured it out that he needed \$55,000 in his day. It has increased since then.

Mr. SAYERS. I suppose a good many of those items you get from preceding years?

Attorney-General MILLER. Yes, sir; they are from appointments of preceding years.

Mr. SAYERS. On page 172 you ask \$1,000 to employ special attorneys under the Attorney-General in the Des Moines River Navigation Company case.

Attorney-General MILLER. I do not think there is any need for that.

Mr. HODGES. It is an estimate that was made to pay those men in that case.

Mr. SAYERS. For fees of clerks you have an appropriation for this year of \$175,000; and for 1891 you had a deficiency of \$45,000, with the same appropriation.

Mr. HODGES. The Comptroller's estimate of the deficiency is \$48,000 for the present year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is for fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace.

Attorney-General MILLER. I want to say in that connection that if that bill, of which we were speaking, passes, we would be able to reduce that very much. You see those United States commissioners and deputy marshals and prosecuting attorneys get up cases for the purpose of making fees.

Mr. SAYERS. You had an appropriation for the present year of \$100,000. (To Mr. Hodges.) What was the estimated deficiency?

Mr. HODGES. Forty-six thousand dollars, and a little over, for 1881.

Mr. SAYERS. Fees of jurors, the estimates are \$650,000. Will that suffice for this year?

Mr. HODGES. For 1892 it was \$650,000. If there is any deficiency it will be a small one. We are not able to say how much. Probably we will get through without asking for a cent.

Mr. SAYERS. Fees of witnesses—you estimated for this year \$1,100,000, and you got \$1,000,000.

Mr. HODGES. It is a doubtful matter whether that will be enough. The Department is doing its best to keep down these expenses. We do not furnish as much money to the marshals as they ask for. The Comptroller's Office thinks there will be a deficiency of \$300,000 for 1892. I do not believe it will be as much as that.

Mr. BINGHAM. As a matter of fact a deficiency does exist, and do these witnesses have to wait for payment until Congress makes the appropriation in the deficiency bill?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "For support of the United States prisoners, including necessary clothing, etc.," you received \$375,000 for 1891. What was the amount of the deficiency?

Mr. HODGES. There was a deficiency of \$50,000 on that. There is still a deficiency of \$14,000, and that makes \$64,000 for 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. What is the estimated deficiency for 1892?

Mr. HODGES. I can not tell that.

Mr. LA DOW. The deficiency will be \$50,000 for 1892.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. That will make \$425,000 in all.

Mr. SAYERS. "Rent of United States court rooms." The Department has \$50,000 for this year, and asks \$70,000 for the coming year.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The reason for this is that you are increasing the number of places for holding courts and making additional court-houses necessary all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the policy of increasing the number of districts in States like Nebraska and Iowa, and that class of States, is a good idea?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I doubt whether in connection with the policy that has been pursued in reducing the jurisdiction of Federal courts it is wise to increase the number of places for holding courts. I suppose the business of the United States circuit courts in Indiana is not half what it was fifteen years ago, and yet they are holding court now in four places. Practically they do mighty little in Evansville, Fort Wayne, and New Albany. Almost all the business is done in Indianapolis. The

judges always prefer to have the court going on where they can make a motion at any time, and my judgment is against the policy of increasing the number of places for holding courts.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been for the purpose of laying foundations for public buildings.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. One theory has been to get the courts nearer the people. It is good in that respect.

Mr. SAYERS. The next item is "for the pay of bailiffs and criers." Please explain why it is that you desire this new language—that in brackets and italics.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (after reading the language). Simply because in some places, like Chicago, they have sent in very strong statements as to the necessity for additional bailiffs, and I am of the opinion that it would be best to allow it.

Mr. HODGES. Now they have three, and those three can not manage the people and keep good order in court so that the business can be transacted.

The CHAIRMAN. Not if the marshal is present?

Mr. HODGES. In the northern district of New York the judges are constantly asking for more bailiffs. In the northern district of Georgia the judge says he wants more.

The CHAIRMAN. The argument does not seem to me to be at all satisfactory. Where two courts are in session—

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I was in Atlanta in March last and it was a perfect jam in the Federal court every day. Great crowds of people come in there to see those moonshiners when they were to be tried. Judge Newman, I know, was doing his best to get along with the force, and yet it impressed me that there was need of more help than he had.

Mr. SAYERS. You have the following new phraseology: Per diem of \$10 in lieu of expenses of district judges.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. That is to enable the judge to hold court outside of his district. It seems to me that it would be much better to have them sent out of their districts to hold court, as, for instance, judges in the ninth circuit are called to San Francisco and stay there about a month; that instead of being required to keep an itemized account of their expenses they be allowed a certain sum in lieu of those expenses; that is the reason.

Mr. SAYERS. Have any complaints come up from the judges since the increase of their salaries during the last Congress?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I do not think there have been any complaints. The law authorizes the payment of their expenses; and what they wanted was, instead of payment of an itemized account, that the expense of it be a certain definite amount.

Mr. BINGHAM. Would this be greater than it is to-day under the present system?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. No, sir; it would relieve them of the details of keeping their traveling account. We have a judge in the northern district of New York and one in Vermont and one in Connecticut detailed for duty in New York. They do not get along with their families for less than \$10 a day in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably not in New York, but how would it be in California?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. There is a court of heavy litigation in San Francisco, but in Nevada, for instance, there is a good judge but small business. I suppose that three-fourths of the service of Judge Hawley is rendered in San Francisco. Judge Wright, from Los Angeles, and Judge Bailey, from Idaho, also go there.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not much in Nevada, and he could be employed in the same way.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Judge Hoffman is dead and Judge Sawyer is dead. Mr. Morrow is the present district judge.

Mr. SAYERS. You want the word "subsistence" in lieu of "meals" inserted. Was the law construed to mean no food?

Mr. HODGES. They construed it to mean food and did not give them any lodging. They gave them the meals, but no bed; it is to supply them with cots.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for this next year \$170,000. You got \$135,000 for 1891. Is there any deficiency?

Mr. HODGES. There will be a deficiency of \$35,000, which makes up the \$170,000 which we ask.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I do think that for a great Government like ours we have treated these \$2 a day bailiffs in the most shameful manner. We get out of money about the 1st of May, and then comes that long spring term of court, and those bailiffs who have to depend on their \$2 a day to live upon have to get along in some way until the fall, when the deficiency bill is passed, and I feel that if we do not do anything else we ought to make that appropriation bill large enough to pay these men their daily wages.

The CHAIRMAN. That depends upon the number you employ. If three bailiffs and a crier are allowed to each court would the amount exceed the amount heretofore appropriated? It has been running at \$135,000 for a good while.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. It has been the amount, with a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. The deficiency in 1889 was \$6,000, and in 1890, \$35,000. Was that amount appropriated?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not allow this to be in the form of a charge upon the Government unless an appropriation is made?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. We either have to do that or stop the courts. It is simply this: We must stop the courts right short off or say to these bailiffs, "Go on and we will see that you get your money."

Mr. SAYERS. "For printing official blanks." Please explain that briefly, as it is a new appropriation.

Mr. HODGES. The Treasurer sent a committee from his office to the Department of Justice to consult about the propriety of having all official accounts of the courts rendered on a certain form and of a certain sized page, so as to fit the file room of the Treasury, as a matter of convenience; and he insisted upon its adoption. The Department has done nothing about it, but he thinks it ought to be done, and at his request this was placed in the estimate. If you appropriate the money we can comply with the request.

Mr. SAYERS. There is nothing in this that is necessary for the efficiency of the Department?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. It is simply to facilitate the keeping of the accounts. The penalty envelopes we have had.

Mr. SAYERS. Under what item have you been paying that?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. We printed envelopes for the judges out of the miscellaneous fund, but the printing of envelopes for marshals and clerks is now paid out of the official fees.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any reports made to Congress that show the condition of the judicial business?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I think that is contained in my last report.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in it as to the expenses of the business?

Mr. HODGES. You can find that from a report of a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller. He made a detailed report, and a very good one, upon the subject.

Mr. SAYERS. "Payment of miscellaneous expenses."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. That is a Supreme-Court matter.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has that been the same for some years past?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Yes; about the same. This is the minimum; it has gone as high as forty-five or fifty thousand dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And for how many years?

Mr. HODGES. That has been the case ever since I have been here; certainly twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. That began about the same time as the marshals' fees.

Mr. HODGES. It was embodied in the Revised Statutes in 1874.

Mr. SAYERS (to Mr. Hodges). Will you please turn me to the item under which this \$40,000 has usually been paid?

Mr. HODGES. It is under the head of miscellaneous expenses. All these are subdivisions of the same item, and commence at the bottom of page 174.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$175,000 for that and \$40,000 for this.

Mr. HODGES. We want \$175,000 to cover the whole thing, if you are going to let it stand. If you are going to make these other appropriations, let it stand as it was. Whatever action you take will be satisfactory to the Department, but we are so constantly asked about these blanks that we thought it desirable. Attorneys are constantly asking also for stenographers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. That request in nine cases out of ten we do not allow. We keep that down as well as we can, but sometimes it is essential.

The CHAIRMAN. "Expense for the United States court of appeals."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Here is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Joseph R. Reed, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Land Claims, giving the expense for the present fiscal year and asking an increased appropriation for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that court done anything yet?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. They have not got to trying cases as yet. They have organized and are supposed to be about ready. They have been receiving business, but they have not decided any cases.

Mr. SAYERS. "Defending suits in claims against the United States."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Colby can give you full information in reference to what is necessary there. The necessary expenses incurred, including the payment of attorneys for French spoliation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, is estimated at \$35,000.

Mr. COTTON. It was \$25,000, if I remember correctly. Then we pay for salaries of attorneys who have charge of the French spoliation claims \$6,300. That leaves the balance a little less than \$20,000 to defend all other matters in the Court of Claims.

We have on hand to-day something like \$3,000 out of that last appropriation to carry us through the next four months, and unless we stop the general work that is going on to-day there will be a deficit of certainly \$5,000. We take care of 13,686 suits of various kinds in the Court of Claims, aside from the Indian depredation claims. There have been added to the general jurisdiction 119 suits, making 1,313 under the general jurisdiction that does not include 600 or 800 suits of letter-carriers, which are docketed under one number, so that probably under the general jurisdiction we will have nearly 2,000 suits. Under the Bowman act the present Congress has already sent us 28 suits. I am informed that there probably will be a large number of other suits filed under the Bowman act. Congress has already entered upon the discussion of several very large and important claims to be sent there. I do not see how we can get along with the same amount we had last year if we do any efficient work.

Mr. SAYERS. How many cases of all kinds are now pending in the Court of Claims?

Mr. COLBY. Six thousand eight hundred are under my charge.

Mr. COTTON. There are 21,486 suits altogether.

Mr. SAYERS. How many attorneys representing the Government are defending those claims?

Mr. COTTON. For general jurisdiction and the Bowman-act claims there are six, including myself, but the executive part of my work is such that I can do but little in those cases.

Mr. SAYERS. You designate attorneys for the others?

Mr. COTTON. There are two attorneys in French spoliation claims who have charge of 4,952 claims. Gen. Colby has 6,800 claims, which are taken care of by himself and two assistant attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there ever been a classification of these claims so as to enable anyone to form anything like an approximate judgment as to the actual number of cases pending, regarding a given class, say like the suits by the letter-carriers?

Mr. COLBY. There has been no general classification of that sort, but I have got what you want. In November, when the Attorney-General's report was issued, there were 1,194 cases pending; of that number during the past year there have been dismissed for nonprosecution 402 cases of various kinds. Outside of the letter-carrier cases there are very few among Gen. Colby's 6,800 cases that can possibly be called class cases. A class case, if it is decided in favor of the Government, sweeps out a whole list. If it is decided against the Government, then each case stands upon its own merits and it has to be tried.

Mr. SAYERS. Does it not precipitate upon the Government the filing of a great many new suits? For instance, if a case in one class is successful against the Government, are not others looked up as a rule and suits instituted?

Mr. COTTON. Yes, sir.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Let me ask, Gen. Cotton, if, taking out the salaries for everything except the spoliation salaries, what the amount is used for?

Mr. COTTON. It is used for defense of general jurisdiction. It is to obtain testimony, send special agents into the field to examine cases and get testimony. For instance, Congress has made an appropriation of a little over \$580,000 to pay certain claims under the Bowman act, but requiring all the cases to be referred to the Attorney-General for reexamination, and a large sum of money has been spent in the investigation of those cases.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I think I will undertake to say generally, with reference to those cases, that we will save to the Government \$50 for every \$1 you will give us for defense.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the state of the Indian depredation claims?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Gen. Colby will tell you all about that.

Mr. COLBY. I have said the number of the cases was 6,800. The amount involved in those cases is about \$24,000,000. It will now exceed probably \$25,000,000, and the only force that we have is two assistant attorneys and myself and a stenographer.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no appropriation available?

Mr. COLBY. There is a small amount after deducting salaries.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. That balance is available for taking testimony.

Mr. SAYERS. Do you not find that in taking testimony in reference to this class of claims that you derive a great advantage from it in showing the character of the claims?

Mr. COLBY. It is absolutely necessary. The testimony taken heretofore has been entirely *ex parte*. In many instances the testimony contained entirely different statements of facts from those in the sworn affidavits. For instance, in his affidavit a man swears he is a citizen of the United States and when he comes to testify it turns out that he was born in Germany or Ireland, and has never been naturalized; or if naturalized it was after the depredations were committed. In many instances the affidavits are based on statements made that there was so much property of so much value and it requires depositions that are not *ex parte* to get at the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. Those claims have been troublesome?

Mr. COLBY. A very few of them are entire fabrications, but sometimes a man loses a hundred sheep and it gets to be a thousand. Horses worth \$30 to \$40 become very valuable. That can only be ascertained by taking testimony. There is no class of claims except cotton claims that might be called sectional.

Mr. COTTON. In 1880 there were some six assistants and I have figured out, at the suggestion of the Attorney-General, a ratio of the cases to the assistants. It shows that under the general jurisdiction there are nearly five times as many cases now as then.

Mr. BINGHAM. Were these six or eight hundred letter-carrier cases under the eight-hour law?

Mr. COTTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do they come to you?

Mr. COTTON. They are original suits brought under the general act. They will involve a large amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those letter-carrier cases?

Mr. COTTON. They are suits brought under the general jurisdiction involving the eight-hour law and its construction. We have tried two of these cases. We have just finished up the argument. As a matter of economy we sent a young lawyer to two or three different places where these bills accrued to take testimony on the part of the Government, but we have been compelled to take him off because we shall be minus the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Those cases all stand on the same footing?

Mr. COTTON. The defenses are a little different. It involves the question as to whether or not they are entitled to compensation where they do clerical duties. We took the ground that they are not entitled to anything for other services, but must simply perform the duty of carriers.

Mr. SAYERS. Let us hear as to Indian depredations claims.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. We are compelled to have two additional attorneys, two additional law clerks, and another first-class clerk, and then we ought to have about \$20,000 available for the taking of evidence and hunting out these claims. I think we would save fifty dollars for every one we would spend. Gen. Colby says it would be more.

[Memorandum left by the Attorney-General.]

ESTIMATES UNITED STATES COURTS, FISCAL YEAR 1893.

Marshals' fees and expenses	\$1,000,000.00	For witnesses:	
Appropriated for 1892	675,000.00	1893, estimate	\$1,200,000.00
1891, appropriated	675,000.00	1892, appropriation	1,000,000.00
Deficiency	400,000.00	1891, appropriated	900,000.00
Estimated deficiencies accounts already adjusted (January 23, 1892) ..	175,201.07	Deficiency	300,000.00
United States attorneys:		United States prisoners:	
1893, estimate	275,000.00	1893, estimate	425,000.00
Appropriated for 1892	255,000.00	1892, appropriation	375,000.00
Appropriated for 1891	255,000.00	1891, appropriation	375,000.00
Deficiency	25,000.00	Deficiency	50,000.00
United States attorneys, special compensation for unofficial services:		1891, Comptroller's estimate....	14,857.13
1893, estimate	10,000.00	Court rooms:	
1892, appropriated	5,000.00	1893, estimate	70,000.00
1891, appropriated	5,000.00	1892, appropriated	50,000.00
Deficiency	3,640.00	1891, appropriated	50,000.00
Estimated deficiency by First Comptroller for 1891	6,011.26	Deficiency	15,000.00
Regular assistants:		Comptroller's estimate, present deficiency	2,0574.45
Estimate, 1893	125,000.00	Balliffs:	
1892, appropriated	125,000.00	1893, estimate	170,000.00
Special assistant attorneys:		1892, appropriation	125,600.00
Estimate, 1893	45,000.00	1890, appropriation	125,600.00
1892, appropriated	35,000.00	Deficiency	35,000.00
Comptroller's estimate of deficiency for 1891	24,990.47	1891, deficiency, Comptroller's accounts	10,537.10
Fees of clerks:		Miscellaneous expenses:	
1893, estimate	220,000.00	1893, estimate	175,000.00
1892, appropriation	175,000.00	1892, appropriation	150,000.00
1891, appropriated	175,000.00	1891, appropriated	150,000.00
Deficiency	45,000.00	Deficiency	25,000.00
Comptroller's estimate	43,413.85	Printing official blanks:	
United States commissioners:		Submitted	5,000.00
1893, estimate	145,000.00	Stenographers, etc., for courts:	
1892, appropriation	100,000.00	Submitted	25,000.00
1891, appropriation	100,000.00	United States Supreme Court:	
Deficiency	45,000.00	Submitted	40,000.00
Comptroller's estimate	46,329.35	Utah Territorial courts.	
Fees of jurors:		1893, estimate	50,987.60
1892, estimate	650,000.00	1892, appropriated	40,000.00
1892, appropriation	650,000.00	1891, appropriated	40,000.00
		1890, appropriated	40,000.00
		1891, March 3, deficiency	10,987.60

The population of the United States, 1870

38,558,371

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1892.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I inclose you herewith an estimate of the appropriation required for the coming year for the defense in Indian depredation claims, the duty of which on behalf of the Government and Indians is imposed upon the Attorney-General by the act of March 3, 1891.

The estimate of \$30,000 includes the annual salaries of four attorneys, \$8,500; three special agents, \$4,500; two law clerks, \$3,000; one stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200; one clerk, \$1,200; also the expenses of traveling and subsistence for four attorneys or special agents while engaged in taking testimony in the field and investigating cases, at a cost of \$6 a day for nine months, \$6,480; the fees of notaries and commissioners for taking testimony, and the fees, mileage, and expenses of witnesses on behalf of the Government, and for procuring other evidence, such as copies of papers and records, the certificates of officers, plats, etc., and for other incidental expenses, \$5,120.

This may seem at first a considerable sum of money, but when it is remembered that these claims aggregate over \$24,000,000, that in their origin they extend through a period of about sixty years, that a large per cent of them are undoubtedly fraudulent and another very large per cent vastly exaggerated, and that only by the most diligent investigation by attorneys and agents can the real facts in reference to these claims be ascertained and brought before the court, and that nothing less than such thorough investigation and sifting of evidence upon the grounds can protect the Government, it is believed the amount asked for is very moderate.

On the other hand such of the claims as are just are of a character to call for urgent attention. Witnesses are in many cases very old; and parties, both claimants and Government, are anxious that their testimony be taken promptly, otherwise they can not hope to get it at all. The evidence is widely scattered in many States and Territories.

I am sure, therefore, that public justice, as well as public economy, demands that this appropriation be made, and that a less amount will be wholly inadequate to the demands of the business.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Defense in Indian depredation claims.

Salaries and expenses of attorneys, special agents, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, employees, and officers taking depositions, for witness fees, and for incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in defense of Indian depredation cases brought under the act of March 3, 1891, to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.....	\$30,000
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MILITARY SCHOOLS.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. ARTHUR McARTHUR.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to speak in reference to the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and the infantry school at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. MCARTHUR. I know a great deal about the importance of having the money.

Mr. SAYERS. You have been getting \$1,500 for three or four years at Fort Leavenworth and \$5,000 at Fortress Monroe since 1885.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be a good reason for keeping up the Fortress Monroe school.

Maj. MCARTHUR. Both of these are of the highest possible importance. These posts are for the manual organization and administration of an army post, but in consideration of the special duties in the line of instruction a little expense has arisen which requires money that can hardly be gotten through any other appropriation. The instructions at Fort Leavenworth embrace a curriculum that teaches the art of war in all its modern phases. You may say it is the only place where instruction in the art of war is kept alive in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to Fort Monroe, state exactly how the money is expended.

Maj. MCARTHUR. It is to provide apparatus for development. They have a corps in electricity and high explosives, each of which carries with it a laboratory which requires small apparatus. They want a corps in steam engineering.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for material?

Maj. MCARTHUR. That all comes out of the regular army appropriation. This is for high explosives which goes directly into consumption in the school. It also goes into labor, and that is the most essential thing. That is used to pay some extra enlisted men for their services around the school.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did they reestablish the ordnance depot that was removed from Fort Monroe?

Maj. MCARTHUR. That building was taken for the school and it has never been replaced elsewhere. The buildings there are obsolete and probably will be removed or turned over to the school. The school at Fort Monroe is a scientific school. It teaches everything in regard to artillery. I think we have as good a school there of that kind as there is in the world. Most of the expenses come out of the general appropriation for the Army, except that we have these little expenses, which are like the hinges of a door; if you do not supply them we can not spring the machine. There is no other source from whence they can come. The school at Fort Leavenworth takes into consideration the practical aspects of the art of war. The young officer who goes there at once learns the progressive side of the art of war.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the money spent?

Maj. MCARTHUR. It is to provide the small details of administration that goes with the school. Both of these schools ought to be on a par because they both fill the same space, only in different spheres.

The CHAIRMAN. They both have the same occasion for expenditures.

Maj. MCARTHUR. These schools have grown out of this condition of affairs. The art of war is becoming so diversified and varied that it can not be approximated correctly; when a man leaves the academy he has got to become broadened. The War Department and Gen. Sherman took great interest in this matter. These schools are important in the development of professional army men aside from services on the plains. They go there and get information and digest it and circulate it throughout the Army. I do not know what we would do without these schools. In twenty-five years I think they will be the most important military establishments. They keep us up with the progress of war and inventions.

Mr. BINGHAM. This item of appropriation has never heretofore been in the Army bill, but has always been in the sundry civil bill.

Maj. MCARTHUR. Yes, sir; I would recommend when you consider that matter to consider both and let them go hand in hand.

FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SAYERS. I would like to hear Gen. Casey relative to a note which the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors has sent us, saying that the committee did not intend to make any appropriation whatever for those river and harbor improvements that appear upon the sundry civil bill of last Congress. Gen. Casey is here, and we can ask his opinion touching those matters.

First, we would like to hear about Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary River. You ask \$500,000 for that for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. How did that come to get into this bill?

Mr. SAYERS. Under an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to make the contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. That improvement was under the River and Harbor Committee in the last Congress.

Mr. SAYERS. It was, in the second session.

The CHAIRMAN. That came on this bill because there was no river and harbor bill to be passed, I suppose.

Mr. SAYERS. There are five of those items—Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary River, and improvements to harbors at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Galveston.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask \$500,000 for Hay Lake Channel. How much did you get for the current year.

Gen. CASEY. \$300,000 was appropriated for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you have on hand?

Gen. CASEY. By the river and harbor bill of 1890 we got \$400,000; and the balance in the Treasury on the 15th of February was \$550,000. Here are some tables which show the amount appropriated by the river and harbor bill of 1890, and by the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1891; the amount in the Treasury for 1892, the amount to complete the existing projects, and the amount asked for June 30, 1893.

Mr. COGSWELL. How much did you have on hand on the 1st of February, 1892?

Gen. CASEY. You have it right under your finger—\$550,000. Here is a memorandum showing the amount expended during the months of July 1891, to January 1892. It gives the monthly expenditure upon those works.

MEMORANDUM.

Amounts expended during the months of July, 1891, to January, 1892, both inclusive, on account of certain works of improvement.

	July, 1891.	Aug., 1891.	Sept., 1891.	Oct., 1891.	Nov., 1891.	Dec., 1891.	Jan., 1891.
St. Mary River, Mich....	\$11,802.93	\$26,121.80	\$36,550.55	\$32,413.54	\$43,377.75	\$15,194.02	\$2,806.02
Hay Lake Channel St. Mary River.....	15,002.28	36,333.69	42,687.24	37,665.80	36,773.43	41,518.04	551.07
Philadelphia Harbor, Pa.	1,302.03	1,228.63	6,802.78	895.62	759.38	10,571.44	9,494.11
Baltimore Harbor, Md..	47,675.50	49,750.39	44,558.56	3,289.73	79,889.94	26,048.85	30,947.80
Galveston Harbor, Tex..	4,890.38	1,878.02	14,844.02	11,634.44	10,977.30	31,689.36	45,071.64

	Appropriated by river and harbor act Sept. 19, 1890.	Appropriated by sundry civil act Mar. 3, 1891.	Amount in Treasury unexpended Feb. 15, 1892.	Amount (estimated) required to complete existing project.	Amount asked for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
St. Mary River	\$900,000	\$600,000	\$1,826,509	\$2,238,865	\$2,000,000
Hay Lake Channel, St. Mary River.....	400,000	300,000	550,000	984,115	500,000
Baltimore Harbor	340,000	151,200	115,792	208,800	208,800
Philadelphia Harbor	200,000	300,000	641,500	2,800,000	500,000
Galveston Harbor.....	500,000	600,000	875,000	5,100,000	1,000,000

Mr. SAYERS. We will commence with Hay Lake Channel.

Gen. CASEY. You can take these papers and keep them. One of these shows the amount appropriated in 1890 and the other the amount appropriated in 1891; the amount in the Treasury on the 15th of February for these different works; the amount for the fiscal year, and the amount required to build the works. I had compiled a little statement of the monthly expenditures on these works, showing the rate at which they are going on.

Mr. SAYERS. In regard to Hay Lake Channel. Have you let the contract for the completion of the work?

Gen. CASEY. Here is a statement of each one of the works, and I will read it.

Gen. Casey read the statement, which is as follows:

Contract for work of improving St. Marys Falls Canal.

[Masonry construction 800-foot lock.]

* * * * *

Work under the contract shall be begun on or before May 15, 1891, and entirely completed on or before November 15, 1893. The total amount of the contractor's monthly estimates by the end of the first season's work under the contract shall be at least one-fifth of the total amount of the approximate estimate given above; and by the end of the second season's work, the total of the contractor's monthly estimates shall be at least three-fifths of the same approximate estimate.

The total amount of the approximate estimate as given in the contract is \$1,278,500. Under the contract, the contractor is required to earn \$255,700 during year 1891, and \$511,400 during the year 1892, leaving \$501,400 to be earned in 1893.

The further sum of \$2,238,865 will be required to complete the work.

Contracts for work of improving Hay Lake Channel.

This work is divided into six sections and six contracts have been entered into under the provisions of the river and harbor act of September 19, 1890.

The total approximate amount of work is to cost \$866,252, and to be completed in three seasons, commencing May 15, 1891, and ending November 30, 1893.

The requirements for completion of the channel, will be adhered to if enough funds are continuously available after work on any contract has been begun. If the available funds become exhausted before the completion of the contracts, the engineer officer is to give notice to the contractor to stop work, but any contractor may continue work if he chooses, with the understanding, however, that no payments will be made until funds again become available.

(\$984,115 will be required to be appropriated to complete the work.)

Contract for completing the work of improving entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas.

* * * * *

The work will be continued or resumed, as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, and the work, including delivery of material in place, must be vigorously pushed at such rate that the contractor shall earn not less than \$1,000,000 per year, provided appropriations to that extent or at that rate are made by Congress. Should a less appropriation be made at any one time the contractor must perform work under it and to the extent it admits within a proportionally less time. (\$5,100,000 will be required to be appropriated to complete the work.)

Contract for completing work of improving Philadelphia Harbor.

* * * * *

The contractor must be prepared to carry on the work as rapidly as may be considered desirable by the engineer officer in charge, provided funds are available for payment therefor, but he will not be required to remove by dredging more than 400,000 cubic yards of material during any one calendar month. * * *

As each separate appropriation by Congress becomes available, the engineer officer in charge shall indicate to the contractor in writing the work to which it is to be applied, and assign a date for the completion thereof, subject to the condition expressed in the preceding paragraph.

\$2,800,000 will be required to be appropriated to complete the work.

Contract for completing the work of "improving channel leading to harbor at Baltimore."

The work to be commenced on or before May 1, 1891, and completed on or before June 1, 1893. The amount yet to be appropriated to complete the work is \$208,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this principle apply all through?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. You say \$984,000 more will be required in addition to the \$550,000 on hand?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These contracts were made under the act of 1890?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir; under those clauses which authorize the Secretary of War to make these continuous contracts, so that the same contractors will always do the work; but if Congress does not appropriate the money, he does not do it and he only gets pay for the time. Those provisions are copied from the provisions about the exterior walls of the Library building.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the original act?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir; and the contractor has no claim on the Government if the Government does not make an appropriation. Some lawyers say, however, that he has.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose this Congress should fail to appropriate for the continuation of these works?

Gen. CASEY. They would go on until the money was exhausted and then they would stop.

The CHAIRMAN. A contractor might go ahead if he wished.

Mr. SAYERS. With the money on hand, how long could you continue the work under your present contract for Hay Lake Channel?

Gen. CASEY. Let me see; there are \$550,000 in the Treasury for Hay Lake Channel. The last expenditure was at the rate of \$41,500 per month, in December, 1891. They only worked a certain part of the year. If you take the last month's work done, at the rate at which they are going, the money would enable them to work about ten months.

Mr. SAYERS. Until what date in the future?

Gen. CASEY. I suppose until April or May. They could work all of next season on that money, but then we would not have any on the 1st of July, 1893.

Mr. SAYERS. I want the same facts in regard to St. Mary River.

Gen. CASEY. The expenditure per month there is shown by the statement. They are building a lock there.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts is that lock?

Gen. CASEY. It is in Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this an appropriation for the third lock?

Gen. CASEY. No, sir; it is for the second. There is only one there now, and this is to be a new one. It is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide, and is the largest one in the world. It is between the present lock and the river on the north.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please continue this statement as to how much money there is on hand and how long it will last?

Gen. CASEY. I could not tell.

Mr. SAYERS. Give it upon the basis of the work already done.

Gen. CASEY. Upon the basis of the work already done it would last forty months. They are just commencing there. They will increase the work until it will go just as it does on the Library. This character of work increases all the time. All the building works, you must remember, go on increasing in rapidity as the contractors get the work going.

The CHAIRMAN. They are building that lock, I believe, of red sandstone?

Gen. CASEY. No, sir; they are building it out of a sandstone from one of those islands in Lake Erie about Put-in Bay. This is the same stone that was used in the existing lock, and is an excellent limestone.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the harbor at Philadelphia.

Gen. CASEY. The amount in the Treasury is \$641,500 on the 15th of February, 1892. The contractor has not been going on rapidly. For the month of December he earned only \$10,541. I will explain in reference to Philadelphia. The contract is complicated by an act which was passed last winter, requiring the contractor to deposit on League Island what is dug out of the harbor. His work is limited by what he can deposit on League Island. The amount of the deposit on League Island is a restriction. He is compelled to dig from the river or the islands in the harbor and carry it down to League Island and dump it overboard. He must raise the deposit and spread it over the island. He is spreading it on League Island, and the act says that it all must be first put on League Island.

Mr. BINGHAM. Up to a certain amount.

Gen. CASEY. It must all be put there first. He is confined in the amount he digs by what he can put on League Island. He has got there two pulsometers to raise and spread it, and he has been hampered, and, just as everybody else has to do, he has tried various expedients. The amount of money he has earned is trifling. It is not 20 per cent of the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen Judge Green's decision in the papers [handing Gen. Casey a newspaper slip]?

Gen. CASEY. This is a decision of Judge Green in the United States court at Trenton.

Gen. Casey read the paper as follows:

"The decision by Judge Green in the United States circuit court at Trenton, dismissing the petition for the appointment of commissioners to condemn certain lands in New Jersey, a portion of Petty's Island, for the uses of the Government, will not retard the work of improving the Philadelphia harbor as originally contemplated. The original plan made no provision for the extension of the harbor lines north of Otis street and south of Moore street, but the Cramps and others, desiring to extend their harbor lines from 150 to 200 feet, a proviso was inserted in the sundry civil bill, passed in March, 1891, permitting the extension of the harbor lines at that point, providing that whatever extension was made from the shore line must be replaced by the cutting away of that much additional in width of Petty's Island to keep the channel the width contemplated by the plan of improvement, and that the land so required be vested in the United States. The Cramps and others opened negotiations for the purchase of the lands, and failing in that asked for the appointment of commissioners to condemn the lands. The last has been refused by the decision of Judge Green. It now remains for the Cramps to secure possession of the property by purchase or secure additional legislation."

(After reading.) That would not interfere.

Mr. BINGHAM. He is compelled by law to dump at League Island. The proposition is now to get an act before Congress with reference to the extension of the wharf lines.

Gen. CASEY. I only know what has been reported to me. Senator Frye has a resolution to permit the material dumped out of the harbor to be also deposited in other ways besides being put on League Island—not to stop putting it on League Island, but stating that this filling shall be done before the work is completed. In other words, it is to fill League Island more slowly, but it does not prevent the filling of League Island.

Mr. BINGHAM. This is the engineer's opinion, and it is also the recommendation of all the commercial bodies of Philadelphia.

Gen. CASEY. This permits the contractor to go on with the work more rapidly. Every spoonful that he now takes from the harbor must be put on League Island.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is estimated that the filling of League Island will be worth \$2,000,000 to the Government, almost as much as the entire cost of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. \$79,000 or \$80,000 a month is at the rate of \$960,000 a year.

Gen. CASEY. They are getting along speedily. I had a report from the officer in charge about that, and he said that the material already excavated under this contract, if put into Pennsylvania avenue, would fill that avenue from the Treasury up to the Capitol as high as the tops of the houses on both sides; so that you can realize what an enormous amount has been taken out.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Galveston Harbor.

Gen. CASEY. It has been going on slowly. On the 15th of February we had \$875,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you been spending?

Gen. CASEY. About \$360,000 a year. His contract called upon him to earn \$1,000,000 a year.

Mr. CRAIN. Was not there some difficulty about getting stone?

Gen. CASEY. Yes sir. I signed yesterday a supplementary contract permitting him to put in a stone that is quite as good.

Mr. SAYERS. What is your estimate of how long the money on hand will last?

Gen. CASEY. Last month he earned \$45,000—say \$50,000 for twelve months, that would be \$600,000. The amount on hand for Galveston would last him for a year from the 1st of February, 1892. We intend to poke him up until he does more. But we can not make a make a man do a thing he can not do.

Mr. SAYERS. Would you make him work any faster under his contract than the appropriation would justify?

Gen. CASEY. Yes sir. I would make him work at the rate of a \$1,000,000 each month, and when the money was exhausted I would stop.

Mr. SAYERS. How long would your present appropriation last from the 1st of February?

Gen. CASEY. At the rate of \$80,000 a month, that would last ten months from the 1st of February of this year.

Mr. SAYERS. Then he is proceeding to the full limit of his contract?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir. What the contract is and what the necessity of the public service requires is that the work should be done as speedily as possible. The people of Texas are anxious about it.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got money sufficient for ten months, and all that is necessary to be appropriated in order to meet his contract is \$80,000 a month for six months.

Gen. CASEY. What are you going to do then? These appropriations are not fastened. They last until spent.

The CHAIRMAN. These contracts are exactly the same as the Library contracts.

Mr. BINGHAM. They are made under one paragraph in the river and harbor bill.

Gen. CASEY. There is a special paragraph for each one.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations were made under the sundry civil bill because there was no river and harbor bill?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAIN. This committee has assumed jurisdiction, practically, by placing these items in the sundry civil bill.

Gen. CASEY. I only know that it did it.

Mr. CRAIN. That was put on in the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM. The original item was in the river and harbor bill, and was put on in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it makes no difference in keeping the accounts whether it is made in one appropriation bill or in the other.

Gen. CASEY. Not a bit.

Mr. CRAIN. It costs the Government just the same in the end?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The only trouble is in the distribution of the estimates. The estimates go to the River and Harbor Committee under the rules of the House.

Mr. CRAIN. I would like to ask Gen. Casey why he says they were put on the sundry civil bill because there was no river and harbor bill passed at the last session?

Gen. CASEY. I did not make that statement, but there was no river and harbor bill passed.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Courts). What is the truth about it?

Mr. COURTS. The chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors at the last session of Congress came in and announced that that committee was not going to prepare any bill, and as these and other items were authorized, he insisted that this committee should take jurisdiction.

Mr. COGSWELL. By previous legislation obligations had been incurred.

Mr. SAYERS. We followed the established precedent in the case of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The CHAIRMAN. It is entirely proper that this committee should have taken the matter in charge if it chose.

BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. T. L. CASEY, CHIEF OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN CHARGE OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimate for this year that you need for the Library the sum of \$1,035,000?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You got \$500,000 for 1889 and for 1890; \$850,000 for 1891, and \$600,000 for 1892.

Gen. CASEY. To construct a building of this character economically and profitably, you always have to go slowly at first, and as you go ahead it gets bigger and bigger each year. Here is a statement which shows the expenditures on that building. I have been working on that three years, and it will take five years to complete it. This statement shows what I got for each of the three years during which it has been in my charge. To construct that building economically it will require this year \$1,035,000. If you do not give the money it will cost more in the end. Compare that building with the State, War, and Navy Building, and you will see that this building is as large as the State, War, and Navy Building. The money was appropriated to build that in sums of \$300,000 to \$500,000 at a time. Enough to build one-fourth of it was appropriated at one time. If that building had been as large as this the appropriation would have been \$1,500,000.

Mr. SAYERS. What did that building cost?

Gen. CASEY. It cost \$10,500,000. If I had built it, I would have built it for \$6,000,000.

Mr. SAYERS. I believe you would have.

Gen. CASEY. I promised in the report I made to Congress that I would complete this building for \$6,000,000 in eight years. I can tell you that for every penny we ask for and do not get it will cost more finally. Of all the structures that the Government is building, this Library is the one for which they are in the greatest hurry. The library here in the Capitol is filled full of books, and we are anxious to get this building. Here is a detailed statement of the money which is wanted. I will show you why we want a million of dollars.

Gen. Casey submitted the statement, which is as follows:

Estimate of funds needed for prosecution of work on the building for Library of Congress until June 30, 1893.

PURCHASE OF MATERIALS.

Iron door and window frames, second story and attic.....	\$80,000.00	
Roofing, terra-cotta and copper, bookstacks.....	7,000.00	
Manila rope.....	2,000.00	
Bricks (7,000 M).....	70,000.00	
Cement (15,000 barrels).....	17,000.00	
Sand (4,000 yards).....	4,000.00	
Lumber.....	5,500.00	
Miscellaneous hardware.....	3,580.00	
Small castings.....	2,000.00	
Paints, oils, etc.....	3,000.00	
Iron stairs.....	30,000.00	
Paving floors of cellar, boiler rooms, areas, etc.....	25,000.00	
Covering and trench plates in cellar.....	4,000.00	
Ironwork of roofs and skylights for curtains.....	45,000.00	
Ironwork of dome and lantern.....	40,000.00	
Glazing, bookstacks.....	7,000.00	
Terra-cotta for roofs and ceilings, of curtains and dome.....	10,000.00	
Roofing, copper for ditto.....	15,000.00	
Marblework for basement halls.....	45,000.00	
Marblework for main stair hall.....	230,000.00	
Marblework for west curtain corridors.....	18,000.00	
Miscellaneous purchases.....	18,000.00	
		\$681,000.00
Amount of contracts in force February 1, 1892.....		159,976.59
Amount required on account of contract for front granite.....		520,000.00
Labor rolls, year 1892.....	190,000.00	
Labor rolls, six months of 1893.....	100,000.00	
		290,000.00
		1,650,976.59
Funds available February 1, 1892.....	613,366.80	
Appropriation asked for.....	1,035,000.00	
		1,648,366.80

Statement of expenditure on building for Library of Congress from October 3, 1888, to December 1, 1891.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
For the year ending December 1—							
1888							
1889	\$2,607.40	\$2,540.78	\$2,491.27	\$2,454.49	\$2,955.90	\$7,952.90	\$15,942.98
1890	55,642.03	31,372.58	18,648.78	40,763.87	30,008.69	37,650.85	54,403.49
1891	64,365.55	22,861.67	25,799.19	53,618.05	38,287.38	54,010.76	66,960.57
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	
For the year ending December 1—							
1888				\$2,508.26	\$2,746.59	\$5,254.85	
1889	\$20,992.50	\$19,924.66	\$48,419.03	64,751.32	65,871.46	256,904.69	
1890	52,177.05	57,038.49	60,763.12	59,097.46	56,051.96	553,613.37	
1891	61,608.67	109,774.73	101,829.92	93,783.37	130,811.66	823,711.52	
Total expended to Dec. 1, 1891						1,639,484.43	

Total amount of contingencies to November 1, 1891 \$109,623.00
 Contingencies for November, 1891, say 3,100.00
 Total to December 1, 1891 112,723.00
 Equals 6½ per cent on \$1,639,484, the total expended to December 1, 1891.

Mr. SAYERS. You say this is a detailed statement.

Gen. CASEY. This is to show you how the estimate is made, and why it requires \$1,000,000. I want to show also how the expenditures go on increasing. They go on increasing up to a certain point, and then they decrease.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain what contracts you have now outstanding.

Gen. CASEY. That is in the statement, and tells the whole business. I have shown what the estimates are based upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to state, without reference to papers, the exact amount of outstanding contracts for the coming year?

Gen. CASEY. The paper contains that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for this fiscal year?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir. The only contract we have outstanding is for the granite for the exterior walls. We are authorized to make contracts for the whole of that. The amount of that which will be needed is given.

The CHAIRMAN. You commence work again, I suppose, in a month or two.

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir; we will as soon as it stops freezing. We are now putting in the heating apparatus in the basement. We are carrying on that work now in the cellar. We have also an iron roof to put on and we are erecting machinery and getting ready for work in the spring. We are also carving some stones that go into the exterior walls.

The CHAIRMAN. Supposing the finances of the Government would not justify appropriating the sum you name, could you name what would be the absolute expense to preserve the building?

Gen. CASEY. I do not think I could. The truth of the matter is that that is the amount of money necessary to carry on the building and complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. If it should be found that the state of our finances would not justify such a large appropriation, what amount would you name?

Gen. CASEY. Then you must do what you think the state of the finances will permit; but I can not recommend one penny less.

The CHAIRMAN. The outstanding contracts, I suppose, only embrace the appropriation already made?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir; except as to the exterior walls. For the other work, we can not make contracts until we get authority.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you have last year?

Gen. CASEY. \$520,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you were authorized to make contracts in advance?

Gen. CASEY. It is in the organic act.

Mr. SAYERS. When do you expect the contracts for the outside walls to mature?

Gen. CASEY. A year from next fall. That is, two more seasons will finish up that part of the work.

Mr. SAYERS. How much more is involved in that contract?

Gen. CASEY. It is eight hundred and some odd thousand dollars. The whole amount was \$1,221,000.

Mr. SAYERS. How much have you got on hand?

Gen. CASEY. None.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you want all of the money during the coming fiscal year that will be called for under that contract.

Gen. CASEY. No; only \$520,000 of that. We can not make other contracts until we have the money appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. You must remember that we will have to carry out the obligations of the sinking fund. It was supposed that that was an obligation incurred by Congress in favor of the public creditors. It was a pledge made by Congress at the time that it was enacted in 1862. Your matter stands this way: The amount required on account of the contracts for the front wall granite. When you use the word "front" granite, you mean the entire outer walls?

Gen. CASEY. Yes, sir. That was one point that I wanted to bring up in this matter. I do not know whether you are familiar with the organic law which enacted this legislation, but it provided that this should be built under the chief engineer. That was supposed to mean myself; and I want to say that the time for my retirement is coming along pretty soon.

The CHAIRMAN. How soon?

Gen. CASEY. I shall be 60 years old this year, and could retire after that; but, if I live, I shall be 64 years of age the 10th of May, 1896, which will be three years hence. This building will not be completed for five years. I think I ought to be allowed to finish it. I suppose that you gentlemen in Congress want to see me finish it, and perhaps it would be to the interest of the Government, and certainly it would be to my interest that I should be allowed to finish what I have commenced. Therefore, I would like to have some legislation providing that the officer in charge of that building should finish it.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you say that you will be 64?

Gen. CASEY. On the 10th of May, 1896; and the President can retire me on the 10th of May, 1893, if he wants to, when I will be 62. I thought I would suggest this, as it would be a proper matter to come before the committee.

Mr. SAYERS. You can suggest to Judge Holman a clause which would give you authority to make those contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. On the basis of the authority already existing for the outer walls?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes; and then, in connection with that, furnish us with a statement showing the amount of appropriation that will be necessary from time to time to meet those contracts.

Gen. CASEY. The largest contracts which we will be compelled to make are that work which goes into the front doors, into the halls, and the staircases. That work is to be of marble. It is to be lined on the inside with colored marble. It is not going to be a cheap piece of work. Those two contracts are going to cost a great deal of money. I should say the contracts for the lining of the staircase, the hall, and the reading room are going to cost about \$600,000, and the contractors must have time in order to get ready their materials. When we make these contracts we must give them some time in order that they can get it into the building. If you delay making those contracts you put off the final finishing of the building very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The policy of allowing contracts in advance can be readily indulged in. Congress will not be out of session now, except for a short time, until the 4th of March, 1893, so that any emergency arising making it necessary to let out your contracts can be provided for.

Gen. CASEY. I think if the contracts are to be made we ought to have authority to make them in the way we have been doing. We will tide over this particular time. It will not cost any more, and it will not cost any less, but the money will have to be supplied some time. I believe we can find contractors to take it under that arrangement.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. R. N. BATCHELDER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We may think it desirable that you furnish us a written statement as to which of these items is undesirable and which may be postponed. We want to ask you some questions as to the construction of military posts. How are appropriations made in regard to authorizing the use of money under the particular provisions for the purpose of paying rentals?

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is under the estimates for barracks and quarters for the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government has a building at Omaha, I believe, erected for a depot. It has been stated to this committee that that was not used by the Government. How is that?

Gen. BATCHELDER. The depot is used.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Government any other building erected for military purposes except the depot?

Gen. BATCHELDER. None in Omaha.

The CHAIRMAN. The statement is that the same quarters proposed be abandoned at Omaha are still occupied, and that the new building has not been occupied.

Gen. BATCHELDER. The buildings are rented for headquarters, but the buildings there are for storehouses and are not intended for headquarters, but for a depot only.

The CHAIRMAN. You are erecting a new building at the Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park. Are not the buildings already erected there sufficient?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No, they were improperly located and are of inferior construction.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since the original buildings were erected?

Gen. BATCHELDER. About six years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is to be done with them?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is now under consideration whether or not to have a company of infantry there.

The CHAIRMAN. What service would an infantry company render there?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Most of the service of those troops is to act as a sort of police in protecting the geysers and springs from damage.

The CHAIRMAN. There is now a whole company of cavalry there.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; it is a large territory which they have to watch.

The CHAIRMAN. What real service do they render, unless it is to arrest persons for hunting?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Visitors are always carrying away something.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a matter of any consequence?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. The geysers are the result of nature's work, perhaps for centuries. They are being chipped to pieces, unless constantly watched. Some have been ruined, I might say.

The CHAIRMAN. Your policy is to concentrate troops, is it not?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are abandoning more or less the military posts every season?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; it has been going on four or five years.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of that fact, does an increase of the number of posts become important?

Gen. BATCHELDER. You are probably aware that heretofore the Army has never been housed, but has been using tents and temporary arrangements of that sort. The object of these appropriations is to make permanent quarters for the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not buildings sufficient to accommodate the Army?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No, sir; they are housed as they have always been. A great bulk are housed in huts.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not call such a building as that at the Mammoth Hot Springs a hut?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No, but they are temporary structures which are unsuitable in an inclement climate like that. It is 9,000 feet elevation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are erecting new buildings at nearly all these forts, including Fortress Monroe?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. The officers at Fortress Monroe have been housed in the casemates. In a sanitary point of view that is very objectionable.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a building at Mackinaw.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir, at Fort Brady.

Mr. SAYERS. You have got for the current fiscal year \$765,000, and have you a statement which shows how this fund was distributed?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I have not got it here, but I can send it to you.

Mr. SAYERS. Please do so, and also state how much of this money you had on hand on the 1st of January of the present year. The next is for Fort Brady, Mich., \$130,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Brady is up at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir. This is a building to be in accordance with the appropriation.

Mr. SAYERS. How long will it take you to use that up?

Gen. BATCHELDER. We will use it up pretty soon.

Mr. SAYERS. Is the same true of Fort Sheridan, Fort Crook, and Fort Riley?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; we could use this whole appropriation at Fort Riley. It would take about \$2,000,000.

Mr. SAYERS. Fort Bliss, Tex.; how much have you on hand of that money?

Gen. BATCHELDER. The original appropriation is ready, but the plans and specifications are not.

Mr. SAYERS. Fort Logan, Colo.?

Gen. BATCHELDER. \$100,000 is necessary in order to build it according to the plans.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the state of the funds now?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is all expended.

Mr. SAYERS. I take it that on each of the posts as mentioned in these estimates you are doing work?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Not all of them. Some of them are new.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all of these buildings in process of construction now, or are allotments of money made for future construction?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Estimates have been made and the work is under contract. Some are new, for which money has never been allotted.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please run over them?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Fort Dodge is a new post. The work is under contract for the amount of the money.

Mr. COGSWELL. He classes one as new, and then he says contracts are already made.

Gen. BATCHELDER. I say contracts for the amount of money appropriated. It requires \$130,000 at Fort Brady, which is the amount in this estimate.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Fort Sheridan.

Gen. BATCHELDER. A large number of buildings have been erected and more under contract for the coming year. There is an estimate for \$225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you building these new works on the sites of the old ones?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No; the law provides for the sale of the old sites. We have a site in the city, but the new one is located back of the hill.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two companies there?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; they will keep the present site.

The CHAIRMAN. The work at Fort Brady is actually contracted for?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; and Fort Sheridan is the same. I do not mean anything is under contract except what is covered by previous appropriations.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Fort Crook. Whereabouts is that?

Gen. BATCHELDER. At Fort Omaha. It is in the same condition as Fort Brady. Fort Omaha is near the city of Omaha.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Riley is in the same condition?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is an old post and a great deal of money has been expended on it, and this is necessary in order to finish it up. There is a large garrison there.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Fort Logan.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is much like Fort Riley. It is a garrisoned post. We have been building by degrees there every year.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is another old post. The buildings are in a bad condition, having been built many years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never estimated for this before in any shape?

Gen. BATCHELDER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When were those started?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Fort Leavenworth was one of the largest in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for a new building?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort McPherson, Ga.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is a garrison.

Mr. SAYERS. St. Augustine, Fla.

Gen. BATCHELDER. They are a lot of old huts at that place, and it is proposed to erect new buildings altogether.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Fort Myer.

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is proposed to enlarge the post and do away with the Washington barracks, down near the navy-yard, as soon as it can be done.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the benefit of having the fort at Fort Myer?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It is intended to be the only post around Washington. It is slightly and healthy and the Government owns the land. These barracks at the navy-yard are unhealthy.

The CHAIRMAN. What is proposed to be done with the old barracks?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I do not know. The Navy Department wants to enlarge the navy-yard. There are different propositions about it. It is proposed to turn it over to the city as a park, but as to what will finally be done I can not tell.

Mr. SAYERS. Willets Point, New York Harbor.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Willets Point is old and inferior, and we ought to have a new and better post.

Mr. SAYERS. Davids Island, New York Harbor.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is for an increase of officers' quarters.

Mr. SAYERS. Madison Barracks.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is an old post, built during the war of 1812. The buildings are old and ready to tumble down. The allotment was made out of the last appropriation of \$80,000.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Plattsburg Barracks.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is an appropriation for new barracks, \$200,000. It will have a twelve-company post, and will cost over \$200,000 to complete it.

Mr. SAYERS. The next is Jefferson Barracks.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is near St. Louis and is a recruiting station.

Mr. SAYERS. There is a question as to the title of the property.

Mr. BATCHELDER. No, the trouble was the question of jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been barracks there heretofore!

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, they are very old.

Mr. SAYERS. Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is for additional barracks. They want to change it from a recruiting station into a residence garrison.

Mr. SAYERS. Presidio, Cal., near San Francisco.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Nothing has been done there since the post was originally built. The buildings are inferior, temporary structures.

Mr. SAYERS. Fort Thomas, Ky.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is one of the new ones. It has now gotten to be a six-company post and it is desired to make it an eight-company post.

Mr. COGSWELL. I think there is a confusion in our understanding. I think when Gen. Batchelder speaks of a new item he has in mind one thing and we have another. He commences at Fort Brady and says "this is new." Then he says in the next breath "it is under contract." If a matter is under contract by authority of law, it is not a new project.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is true.

Mr. COGSWELL. What is there in this list that is here for the first time?

Gen. BATCHELDER. When I speak of a new item, I mean something for which nothing has ever been done. Here are the different new items: Presidio, \$200,000; Fort Myer, \$100,000; Columbus Barracks, \$100,000; Fortres Monroe, \$80,000; St. Augustine, \$100,000; Willets Point, \$100,000. Those are about all the new projects.

Mr. SAYERS. We will now turn to the national cemeteries, for which you ask \$135,000. You have been receiving \$100,000 ever since 1885, and your estimate is for \$100,000.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is a small amount and it is difficult to get along with it.

Mr. SAYERS. Headstones for soldiers, the amount for 1892 is \$10,000. Why are you asking \$20,000 more for this?

Gen. BATCHELDER. There were appropriations for previous years, and there was a balance left.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask \$30,000 for 1893?

Gen. BATCHELDER. The number of headstones issued for last year was 9,900. They cost about \$4 apiece delivered.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1887 the amount appropriated was \$10,000.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That was because the appropriation of previous years left a balance on hand. Every dollar we have will be expended on the 1st of July. It will take about 10,000 stones, at \$4 apiece.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not asking for a deficit?

Gen. BATCHELDER. We thought it would be sufficient, but it will be short rather than a surplus.

Mr. SAYERS. Repairs to roads to national cemeteries. You estimate \$15,000. You received \$15,000 for 1891, 1892, and 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that fund will remain on hand at the end of the year, or do you make it a point to spend all there is?

Gen. BATCHELDER. There is a little surplus for this year. \$5,000 might be stricken out of the \$15,000, leaving \$10,000 for this year.

Mr. SAYERS. For mortuary chapel at Arlington for funerals and other religious ceremonies.

Gen. BATCHELDER. That is desirable if you could give it.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing the work on the reservation at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. For development and perfection of the water supply. That is a military post.

Gen. BATCHELDER. At the Presidio the Government owns 1,400 acres, which is worth probably \$14,000,000. The water comes from a brook or spring on one side of it. The city is growing so fast that the water is becoming impure, and we want to get water on the reservation if we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Why call that a reservation? Is it not a military post?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; there are 1,400 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a body of troops are kept there?

Gen. BATCHELDER. I think there are twelve companies there. The city has all the benefits of that ground now. This amount of money is for improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. It is virtually a part of the city of San Francisco.

Gen. BATCHELDER. There are no trees on the land now. We want this appropriation to plant trees and develop the springs.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a local enterprise, and why would it not be well to give it to the city of San Francisco?

Gen. BATCHELDER. It belongs to them now virtually.

Mr. SAYERS. Custer Battlefield National Cemetery—that is a fence for inclosure.

Gen. BATCHELDER. There has never been anything done there. That ground was taken for a national cemetery.

Mr. SAYERS. How much of it is there?

Gen. BATCHELDER. Twenty-five acres is what we want.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that ought to remain just as it is.

Gen. BATCHELDER. Do you mean without any inclosure? We have an abandoned post there.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the grounds should remain just as they were. There are no settlements in that region of country.

Gen. BATCHELDER. The country is filling up.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in accordance with your verbal request, a statement showing approximate cost of buildings, walks, roads, water and sewer systems, and other improvements at certain military posts, and estimates of funds urgently required to continue building operations thereat; also a memorandum showing the allotments made by the Secretary of War from the "military posts" appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Very respectfully,

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Memorandum showing the allotments made by the Secretary of War from the "military posts" appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Fort Sheridan	\$162,927.82
Fort Logan	53,621.00
Fort Leavenworth	62,000.00
Fort Riley	20,000.00
Fort Thomas	62,210.58
Fort Warren	131.47
Willetts Point	50,000.00
Madison Barracks	80,300.00
Fort McPherson	40,278.50
Fort Myer	464.50
Fort Yellowstone	354.78
Fort Robinson	10,507.10
Fort Wayne	78,000.00
Total allotted	620,795.78
Balance, February 19, 1892	124,204.27
Total appropriated	745,000.00

Statement showing approximate cost of the following military posts, with estimates for continuing building operations for 1892.

Post.	Cost of post to Jan. 1, 1892.	Amount required for 1892.	Amount required in detail.
Fort Sam Houston	\$52,841.89	\$20,000	Bachelor officers' quarters..... \$20,000.00
Fort Logan	481,648.70	32,945	1 barrack 13,975.00 1 cavalry stable 7,600.00 1 double set officers' quarters 11,370.00 32,945.00
Fort Sheridan	1,148,463.05	90,000	Addition to wings of barracks for two companies 21,000.00 2 captains' quarters 19,000.00 3 lieutenants' quarters 25,000.00 1 cavalry drill hall 25,000.00 90,000.00
Fort Thomas	552,434.63	23,500	2 double sets officers' quarters..... 23,500.00
Madison Barracks	214,147.23	25,000	2 double sets officers' quarters..... 25,000.00
Columbus Barracks	138,012.08	50,000	2 double barracks 50,000.00
Plattsburg Barracks		50,000	The amount appropriated (\$200,000) will be expended next summer, and to continue construction \$50,000 will be urgently required.
Fort Leavenworth		30,000	3 cavalry stables 30,000.00
Fort Crook	250,246.62	150,000	To continue construction, \$150,000 is urgently required.
Fort Brady	139,351.03	100,000	To complete construction for four companies: 2 sets captains' quarters 15,906.10 2 double sets officers' quarters..... 26,350.16 Guardhouse 4,829.27 Barrack wing for two companies... 22,417.21 Gun shed 1,259.46 Administration building 17,675.22 Fuel building 2,850.45 Stable 3,495.16 Double set noncommissioned officers' quarters 3,139.00 Magazine 561.16 Contingencies 1,516.31 100,000.00
Fort Bliss	150,000.00	150,000	The cost of this post was limited to \$250,000, and this additional amount is required to complete the post. To continue construction, \$150,000 is urgently required. The cost of this post was limited to \$300,000, and this additional amount is required to complete the post.
Total amount required		721,445	

FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. W. POWELL DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. SAYERS. I notice you have certain officers named and estimates for the salaries, amounting in all to \$67,700. Will you be kind enough to send to this committee, this afternoon or Monday, a list of names, residences, and salaries of those who fill these offices?

Maj. POWELL. It is published in the Blue Book; I can furnish an extract from it.

Mr. SAYERS. "For general expenses of the Geological Survey," in the first item for 1892, was \$15,000. How much of that money did you have on hand on the 1st day of January?

Maj. POWELL. About one-half.

Mr. SAYERS. Where is this skilled labor employed?

Maj. POWELL. All of this labor is employed in Washington; but it is not all skilled labor. There is an engineer and an assistant engineer. There are three men employed in cutting rocks for microscopic examination. The others are laborers, watchmen, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. This is simply for your office force?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. "For topographical surveys in various portions of the United States" you received for 1890 \$200,000, and for 1891 \$325,000, and for 1892 \$250,000, and your estimate for 1893 is \$350,000. How much of this money had you expended on the 1st day of January, 1892?

Maj. POWELL. Probably about three-fourths of it.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it you want \$350,000 for this coming year?

Maj. POWELL. We are able with the present appropriation to go into only a part of the States. May I answer that in full?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I would rather you do that, as I am not familiar with this subject.

Maj. POWELL: There are a number of States in which we have yet done no topographical work, and these States that have thus far been neglected are urging that their interests should no longer be overlooked; and I am constantly receiving petitions from governors, legislatures, boards of trade, and various parties, especially those interested in mining, urging that work be done in the localities represented by the petitioners. The amount hitherto appropriated is entirely inadequate to meet these demands. For example, there is an extensive movement in the State of New York the purpose of which is to have a topographic survey made of that State. The movement began in the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and has extended to other cities and to the legislature of that State; and I am urged by various parties to enter upon the topographic survey of New York State.

Mr. SAYERS. In what States have you expended the appropriation for the present fiscal year?

Maj. POWELL. I have platted it all on a map of the United States and have the map with me, and can thus make it plain to you and can make the statement in systematic order so that the stenographer can properly take it down.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to know, Major, is in what States you have been making surveys during the present fiscal year.

Maj. POWELL. I have a map before you and can state in order, beginning in the northeast. We have surveyed an area of —

	Square miles.
In Maine.....	900
In New Hampshire.....	450
In Vermont.....	450
In New York.....	900
In Pennsylvania.....	675
In Maryland.....	250
In Wisconsin.....	1,800
In Illinois.....	1,225
In West Virginia.....	2,000
In Kentucky.....	1,000
In Tennessee.....	1,000
In North Carolina.....	2,000
In Alabama.....	1,000

	Square miles.
1n Kansas	8, 000
In Arkansas	2, 000
In Texas	10, 800
In South Dakota	1, 500
In Wyoming	2, 000
In Montana	3, 000
In Colorado	2, 000
In California	3, 300
In Idaho	3, 550

(In enumerating the above areas they were pointed to on the maps.)

These are the States in which the topographic work has been done during the present fiscal year. The field work for the areas mentioned has been completed and the extra field force for that purpose discharged. Only the permanent force remains on hand, whose duty it is to put this work in shape for final publication. It is thus that the expenses of the first six months of the work greatly exceed the expenses for the last six months. It was for this reason that on the 1st day of January about two-thirds of this item had been expended.

Mr. SAYERS. We now come to—

Maj. POWELL. I have not explained yet the reason for my estimate. I commenced with the statement of the movement in New York to have me work there. A similar movement has been made in Pennsylvania, where they want me to go on with the work and enlarge it. By reason of the great development of phosphates in Florida, the legislature and the governor and various persons are urging me with great earnestness to do that work in Florida; and the work in Louisiana is also asked for by local authorities and other people, but the greatest pressure brought to bear upon me for present work is in Michigan, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Wyoming. These States are urging the work with great vigor. With the present appropriations, made as they were made last year, it is impossible to go into all the States and Territories which are urging the matter thus vigorously. It is absolutely impossible to do it, as the money would be frittered and wasted if it was divided into such small portions and scattered over such a great area.

In Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, the three Territories, we have had to withdraw our work. You gentlemen will appreciate the fact that I am compelled to go where public sentiment draws me, especially public sentiment expressed in Congress. The three Territories have not that influence in Congress which compels me to go there. The method of estimating from the first organization of this work has been by class of work instead of by districts, and it has this effect, that no one State or Territory becomes interested in a specific appropriation. If I would make the estimate for each one of the States and Territories, a very much greater pressure would be brought to bear on Congress than if I estimate class of work. For that reason the pressure comes upon me as Director of the Survey instead of upon Congress, as it is in the river and harbor bill, where it is distributed to localities by statute; but in the Geological Survey, where it is not distributed to localities, the Director of the Survey has the pressure brought to bear upon him; these petitions from governors, and legislators, and boards of trade and miners, and various persons are all brought to bear upon him.

There is scarcely a week in the year but there comes before me some delegation to make an argument for a particular region to be taken up. We have phosphate interests in Florida, we have iron in Missouri; and in the case of Missouri great pressure is brought to bear upon me for an examination of the zinc and lead deposits of Missouri; and the copper and iron regions of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and so on. I have just illustrated to you the pressure which is brought to bear upon me from the States and Territories for this work, and it is impossible even to make a beginning where this pressure is brought to bear with a smaller appropriation than that which I have estimates for.

Mr. SAYERS. Under the head of geological surveys you have received for 1889 \$100,000; in 1890 you received the same amount, in 1891 \$115,000, and the same amount in 1892. How much of the appropriation for 1892 have you expended up to the 1st of January?

Maj. POWELL. About three-fifths.

Mr. SAYERS. You estimate for \$130,000 for the coming year?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Why is it your estimate is \$15,000 larger than the estimate for the two previous years?

Maj. POWELL. There is the same pressure brought to bear in relation to the geological work. A number of States where we have yet not entered, urge that we should

begin work at once. Let me illustrate: About eight years ago we sent a man to Florida to trace out some lines that it was desirable to obtain in order to construct a general preliminary map of the United States. In doing this work this gentleman, Mr. Lawrence Johnson, discovered that there were extensive beds of phosphate in the State, and this information was communicated to the people, and comments were made in relation to it by the press of the State. The clues first discovered were followed and from time to time the information given to the people, though no final report upon the matter was made.

In the course of time the deposits developed to such an extent that local interest sprang up in relation to them, and the people began to experiment and examine the beds in various ways. Until the past year it has not been possible to have a party do the work properly, but we have now commenced making a topographic survey, and have sheets ready to put in the hands of the geologists, and I think it very desirable to outline these phosphate deposits and to make such an examination of them as will enable the people to mine these mineral manures with reasonable economy. The industry is growing very rapidly, and large bodies of phosphate are already discovered, and the interest in that State is so great that much pressure is brought to bear upon me to have this work done. It is an interest in which all of the Atlantic States share, for the phosphate formations prove to be of great extent, and I sincerely hope that I may be permitted to do this work in a reasonably short time and to give to the people such information as will enable them to go on with the development of this industry, so valuable to the agriculture of the country and promising to be of such magnitude. In the same manner other States are urging for work. This is especially true of Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon. The addition of \$15,000 to the estimate will enable me to go into these new States, where some topographic work has already been done, so that I can give to the geologists the necessary maps with which to do their work properly.

Mr. SAYERS. Your topographical and geological surveys, then, do not go hand in hand?

Maj. POWELL. The topographical survey precedes the geological surveys. They provide the maps which are put in the hands of the geologists who go and examine these sections of country.

Mr. SAYERS. And the topographical surveys must be completed before the geological survey is made?

Maj. POWELL. The topographical survey has to be completed before the geological survey begins.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. You mean as to particular sections?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; that is if we want to take a half a dozen counties of a State we must first make a map of those counties and put them in the hands of the Geological Survey.

Mr. SAYERS. For paleontologic researches relating to the geology of the United States you have received \$40,000 for 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, and you ask for \$40,000 this year. How much of this money had you expended up to the 1st of January of this year?

Maj. POWELL. About three-fifths up to the 1st of January. The first half of the year we must spend a larger amount than the last half.

Mr. SAYERS. Where do you expend this money; what is the character of the work and by whom is it made?

Maj. POWELL. The paleontological work is scattered all over the United States. The data upon which geological formations are mapped and determined is paleontological. The geologist goes with the map in his hand over the country; say he has a county to go over, he goes with that map in his hand and discovers the rocks, which are exposed in that section, along the streams and in the quarries and wells, etc. He discovers certain facts in relation to the rocks and discovers the fossils which are embedded in those rocks. He collects the fossils which are found thus embedded and specimens of the minerals and rocks and ores, and the fossils are submitted to a body of experts. This body of experts not only examine these fossils in the office, but from time to time important identifications become necessary, special identifications become necessary and experts are sent to the place; as for example in northern Alabama they found a bed of rock there the age of which was unknown, and their relation to the coal beds were unknown, so we sent a paleontologist to that particular field for the purpose of discovering the fossils in those rocks which were obscure and could only be discovered by specialists. Another time we sent them into Massachusetts, and another time into New Jersey, and another time into Colorado, etc., so that the paleontologists are specialists who go into the field and unravel difficult problems in regard to the structure of the rocks.

Mr. SAYERS. In regard to the geological survey and paleontological researches, do you ever expend any money on parties outside of the Survey proper? You have a definite number of persons who constitute the surveyor's force in your office here?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Well, now, is there any of this money, of these two sums, either for paleontological researches or geological surveys, expended outside of that.

Maj. POWELL. Not outside of the force of employes; no, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Outside of employes?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. What I want to get at is this, and I want to get information in regard to it; it will be charged upon the floor that money is paid out of these two sums to professors of colleges and editors of periodicals and papers. Is that true or not? I want to be able to answer that in the negative if it is so. Give us the whole facts in regard to it.

Major POWELL. So far as editors of papers and periodicals are concerned, not a dollar or cent is paid to anyone of any kind; there is nothing of the kind whatever. With regard to the professors of colleges, Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, gives me one-half of his time.

Mr. SAYERS. How much does he receive?

Maj. POWELL. He receives at the rate of \$10 a day for the time he gives me. Prof. Williams, of Cornell University, gives me about one-half of his time. A professor of John Hopkins University, Prof. George H. Williams, gives me a part of his time. Prof. Fountaine, of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, gives me a part of his time, to the amount of about \$1,000 a year, in paleontology. Quite a number of professors are employed in this way.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to furnish the committee, when you go back to your office, with a statement showing the number of such professors, how much they are paid and for what time. I understand you to say they are only paid for the time that they are devoting to the work.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. One question here, if you will allow me; whomsoever you employ gives the Government the entire time he is paid for?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; but that does not tell all the story.

Mr. SAYERS. State it.

Maj. POWELL. The cheapest work I have done is that done through the agency of the skilled professors of the colleges and universities.

Mr. SAYERS. You can give us that statement; you have a stenographer?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; I will make it all plain to you.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to state whatever may be said in defense of the employment of professors and the value of their services; I want you to put all that down and furnish it to us.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; I know how the question arises. Let me make that one case plain for you. Prof. Marsh is a paleontologist of the Geological Survey. It is constantly stated that he is a professor of Yale College. He is not, and never has been, and works exclusively for the Geological Survey and gives me all his time, and he is regularly employed; he is not and never has been a professor of Yale College or taught classes or delivered a lecture there.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. So much the worse for Yale College.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; and the attack is not on me; it is on Prof. Marsh. The employment of Prof. Marsh is highly advantageous to the Geological Survey. He is not only a great scholar, an indefatigable laborer, but he is a man with a private fortune and does not hesitate to use it to advance his work. He pays his own traveling expenses, and whenever a geological or a paleontological discovery is made he pursues it with great vigor, using his own money for that purpose. He always spends more money of his own than he draws from the Government for his salary.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I want you also to state in connection with that in what sections of the country these paleontological researches are conducted.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And where during the past six months?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. COGSWELL. I would like to know if I understand you; am I right when I say whomsoever you employ gives you the entire time that you pay him for?

Maj. POWELL. He does in every case.

Mr. COGSWELL. Furthermore, you believe the skill you do employ to be the best obtainable.

Maj. POWELL. That is my judgment.

Mr. COGSWELL. But you pay nothing for advertising or publication of periodicals?

Maj. POWELL. Nothing whatever. We exchange our books for certain scientific journals of the country.

Mr. COGSWELL. You pay nothing out for the work of periodicals?

Maj. POWELL. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. In connection with that, please state how much you expended for such works you got and thought proper to have.

Maj. POWELL. Journals of this country, nothing; I never have to pay a cent; they send their journals for our reports.

Mr. SAYERS. The only expenditures you make in that direction are for the foreign journals?

Maj. POWELL. The foreign journals do not ask any money for their journals; they send them in exchange for our publications.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. And they are glad to do it.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir. Now, there is an item of \$2,500 for purchase of books—

Mr. SAYERS. We will come to that, Major, in a moment. "For chemical and physical researches, etc., \$17,000." This is the same as it has been?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir, and that is for analyses of minerals and ores.

Mr. SAYERS. Now for the third item here: "For the preparation of the report on the mineral resources of the United States," you ask for \$30,000 for the coming year, and you received \$10,000 this year. How much of that \$10,000 have you spent up to the first of January?

Maj. POWELL. About one-half.

Mr. SAYERS. Please explain why you want \$30,000 this coming year.

Maj. POWELL. The mineral resources of the United States now amount to \$700,000,000 annually. We collect in the Geological Survey the annual production of all the mines of the United States. That is necessarily collected, as you will see, with only \$10,000, by correspondence solely. A number of gentlemen throughout the United States have given their work gratuitously from time to time in the collection of these statistics. The annual increase for the last ten years has been \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year in the product of our mines, so that the increase is very great, and for the last six or eight years especially there has been an enormous development of new ores. Everywhere throughout the United States mining industries are coming to the front. New coalfields are mined, new iron beds are used, new zinc, lead, and copper deposits are being worked, new clay beds are being developed for the making of pottery, new sand deposits for the making of glass, etc.

Now the statistics of these productions should be collected with great care, in order that all these industries, amounting now to \$700,000,000 in annual output, should be informed of what is being done. During the census year the collection of statistics for mines and mining were made in my office, and we believe we have got down to the bottom facts in this matter. We can collect the statistics thoroughly and promptly, but to do it in this manner the appropriation which I have recommended should be made. We publish an annual volume including these statistics and discussing their significance, which is entitled the "Mineral Resources of the United States," and in the same volume are also published the latest mining and metallurgic processes, so that in this manner we give to the people prompt and reliable information necessary to economic mining, and this book has become very popular, so that, although the volume is not distributed gratuitously, but sold at the cost of paper and printing, there is a call for the report from every portion of the United States wherever mining is in process. This work should be well done and should be published promptly in the interests of these great industries.

Mr. SAYERS. All pamphlets and books which are furnished from your office to private offices, outside of the quota which is allowed to members of Congress and Department and for foreign exchanges, you sell?

Maj. POWELL. Altogether.

Mr. SAYERS. And the money is covered back into the Treasury.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; it is covered back into the Treasury. Just this month I turned in about \$300 to the Treasury and every month I have money to turn in.

Mr. SAYERS. Can you without much trouble furnish a statement of how much money you have received from that source, say up to the present day, and turned into the Treasury?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Because we want to show that a good deal of this money has been turned in in that way. You ask for the next year \$5,000 for the purchase of necessary books.

Maj. POWELL. Five thousand dollars has ever been the appropriation made from the beginning until last year, when it was cut down to \$2,500. The House authorized \$5,000, and why it was cut down I do not know, but it does not pay the expenses of the exchanges. The exchanges are made through the Smithsonian Institution, and \$2,500 does not pay the expenses of the exchanges. It requires \$5,000 to do it.

Mr. SAYERS. "For engraving the geological maps of the United States," you have got \$45,000 for 1891, \$60,000 for 1892, and you ask for \$70,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir; after the maps are made they ought to be engraved, and it takes that much to have them engraved.

Mr. SAYERS. Are many of these maps sold?

Maj. POWELL. There is no provision for the sale of the maps yet. We have been

obliged to withhold the maps from the people, except on special occasions when we could spare a few proof sheets.

Mr. SAYERS. Now the next item is "rent of office rooms in Washington." You received \$3,200 in 1892 and you ask for \$14,400 for the coming year; why is that?

Maj. POWELL. It is a misprint here.

Mr. SAYERS. What ought it to be?

Maj. POWELL. It is on two bills, and it is consolidated in both bills.

Mr. SAYERS. What different bills is it on?

Maj. POWELL. The executive, legislative, and judicial bill; and then it is put on here. It ought to be all on one bill, but heretofore it has been on two bills, one part on one bill and another part on another bill; but there is an increase asked here of \$1,200.

Mr. SAYERS. You asked for \$14,400 there?

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir. I am crowded in my office in a way you would not crowd horses in a stable. I have in one little room rows of desks around the wall and rows of desks across the floor. I am crowding my people in a manner which is utterly uneconomical, and an advance of \$1,200 will relieve it.

Mr. SAYERS. I will repeat the request upon the two items, the geological survey and the paleontological researches, and ask you to give us the information which we ask complete.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I will tell you another thing: In making your explanation, while I want it to be full and complete, I want it to be as concise as possible, because I may ask the privilege of printing your statement in the Record, so it will be there permanently.

Maj. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, I see you ask in regard to the item for ethnology, "For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, etc." Ever since 1885 you have been receiving \$40,000 a year up to last year, and you have been asking from 1886 \$50,000 a year, and last year you got \$50,000?

Maj. POWELL. I have always told the committee that if they gave me \$50,000 I would not ask them to increase it. I can properly do the work from year to year with \$50,000, and \$40,000 will cripple me.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request for a list of the permanent employes of the U. S. Geological Survey under item \$67,700, I have the honor to submit the inclosed table.

I am, with great respect,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

Scientific assistants.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Annual salary.	Residence.
1	Becker, Geo. F.	Geologist	\$4,000	Washington, D. C.
2	Emmons, L. F.	do	4,000	Do.
3	Van Hise, C. R.	do	4,000	Madison, Wis.
4	Hague, Arnold	do	4,000	Washington, D. C.
5	Pumpelly, Raphael	do	4,000	Newport, R. I.
6	McGee, W. J.	do	3,000	Washington, D. C.
7	Ward, Lester F.	do	3,000	Do.
8	White, Chas. A.	do	2,700	Do.
9	Peale, A. C.	do	2,000	Do.
10	Iddings, Jos. P.	do	2,000	Do.
11	Diller, Jos. S.	do	2,400	Do.
12	Russell, I. C.	do	2,400	Do.
13	March, O. C.	Paleontologist	4,000	New Haven, Conn.
14	Hyatt, Alpheus	do	2,000	Cambridge, Mass.
15	Clark, F. W.	Chemist	3,000	Washington, D. C.
16	Melville, Wm. H.	do	2,000	Do.
17	Thompson, Gilbert	Chief geographer	2,700	Do.
18	Goode, Richard U.	Geographer	2,500	Do.
19	Renshaw, John H.	do	2,500	Do.
20	Wilson, H. M.	do	2,500	Do.
21	Baker, Marcus	General assistant	3,000	Do.
22	Nell, Louis	Topographer	2,000	Do.
23	Douglas, E. M.	do	2,000	Do.
24	Gannett, S. S.	do	2,000	Do.
Total			67,700	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., February 22, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request, made to me when I was before the committee on Saturday last, in relation to the employment of expert professors connected with various universities and colleges of the country for special work on the Geological Survey, I beg to make the following statement:

The work of geological investigation has in late years become highly specialized, and nowhere in the United States do scholars take up work in the general field, but every man engaged in this department of research employs himself in some narrow field, and thereby accomplishes much greater results. This specialization, or division of labor, as it is usually called, is highly economical in results. In order that the Geological Survey may utilize this tendency, the work is specialized among those permanent employes constituting the regular force, and it is still further specialized by the employment of eminent experts who are engaged in professorial duties connected with the universities and colleges of the country. For this purpose these experts are employed, as the exigencies of the work demand, for periods varying annually from a few days to six months in extreme cases. The persons thus employed are paid only for the time actually at work. Some are paid at daily rates, others at monthly rates, and others at annual rates, but in all cases only for the specific time engaged in work.

Still further, these persons are paid for their time only, they themselves paying their traveling expenses and other incidentals. The work accomplished by these experts is large in amount and is done with great economy to the Government, and the value of the general work is greatly increased by reason of the skilled scientific work which they do. Altogether, the plan has proved economical and valuable.

Following is a list of the persons thus employed during the present fiscal year between the 1st of July and the 1st of January, giving the names of the persons so employed, the institutions of learning to which they are attached, the rate at which they have been paid, and the amount paid to each:

Person.	Institution.	Rate.	Amount.
G. H. Barton	Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.	\$50. 00 per month ..	\$170. 00
W. S. Bayley	Colby University, Waterville, Me.	5. 00 per day ..	427. 00
W. B. Clark	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	5. 00 per day ..	485. 00
W. M. Davis	Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	6. 00 per day ..	18. 00
B. K. Emerson	Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	1, 200. 00 per annum ..	600. 00
W. M. Fontaine	University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.	2, 000. 00 per annum ..	1, 000. 00
C. W. Hall	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.	4. 50 per day ..	63. 00
E. W. Hilgard	University of California, Berkeley, Cal.	10. 00 per day ..	500. 00
W. H. Hobbs	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	100. 00 per month ..	313. 67
J. A. Holmes	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	5. 00 per day ..	200. 00
W. N. Rice	Weesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	75. 00 per month ..	62. 90
J. M. Safford	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	1, 800. 00 per annum ..	151. 57
R. D. Saulsbury	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	7. 00 per day ..	49. 00
N. S. Shaler	Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	10. 00 per day ..	1, 580. 00
E. A. Smith	University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5. 00 per day ..	200. 00
G. H. Williams	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.	5. 00 per day ..	415. 00
H. S. Williams	Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	1, 500. 00 per annum ..	750. 00
J. E. Wolf	Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1, 800. 00 per annum ..	719. 01

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Director.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1892.

Amounts deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, being proceeds of sales of publications from July 1, 1891, to January 31, 1892:

July 1 to September 30, 1891.....	\$374. 40
October 1 to December 31, 1891.....	351. 40
January 1 to 31, 1892.....	194. 90
Total.....	920. 70

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Collins, you received in 1891 \$2,013,000, and in 1892 you receive \$2,610,500, and your estimate for 1893 is \$3,064,064.86. Now what is the anticipated deficiency for the present fiscal year?

Mr. COLLINS. \$350,000 for public printing and binding, and \$30,000 for leaves of absence.

Mr. SAYERS. These two items constitute the probable deficiency for the present fiscal year?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I believe it was stated in the short session of the last Congress that that would be the deficiency—about that?

Mr. COLLINS. That is outside of this estimate—

Mr. SAYERS. I am just speaking of this item. In addition to these two items will there be any deficiency as to rent?

Mr. COLLINS. It will not be a deficiency, it is asking for an appropriation to continue the provisions of that joint resolution which required the Public Printer to relieve the Government Printing Office building from the great weight of the material, to remove it outside and rent a building.

Mr. SAYERS. That is not a deficiency then?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir; that is an additional appropriation to an appropriation heretofore made for that purpose.

Mr. SAYERS. That is a regular appropriation?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you please state to the committee, if you can, to what extent the expenditures of the next year (of course it is only an opinion) will exceed those of the present year? Now, remember, this is a long session of Congress—

Mr. COLLINS. I have that in my mind.

Mr. SAYERS. And for the present year you had to deal with only a short session of Congress. Now you do not ask, as I understand it, any more for the coming year than you did for the present fiscal year.

Mr. COLLINS. You say we do not ask any more for 1893 than we asked—

Mr. SAYERS. Than you are getting for 1892.

Mr. COLLINS. If you examine the estimates for 1892 you will find we estimated \$100,000 for new printing presses which is not in this year—

Mr. SAYERS. I am not speaking of presses, I am speaking of this particular item for public printing. That is an independent item.

Mr. COLLINS. It is part of the whole.

Mr. SAYERS. Very well, make your explanation.

Mr. COLLINS. Our estimates for 1892 was a fraction over \$3,000,000, and included \$100,000 for new printing presses.

Mr. SAYERS. Did you get those presses?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; there was an appropriation of \$100,000 made for them; the present year we estimated \$3,064,000 without the estimate of \$100,000 for the extraordinary item. Of course it is a very difficult matter to make even an approximate estimate of what the long session of Congress will increase the expenses of the office. No one can tell the time Congress will adjourn or what amount of work will be ordered; then you must consider the length of the session each day to fill up the Congressional Record, etc.

Mr. SAYERS. You ask for printing and binding for Congress, etc., \$1,415,834.86. You received for 1892, \$1,099,000. What is your estimated deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. We do not make these estimates.

Mr. SAYERS. They come from the different Departments?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. And you just simply send them forward?

Mr. COLLINS. They do not come to us at all. They go to the Secretary of the Treasury; they do not come to the Public Printer. I presume that in arriving at this sum for 1893, whoever prepared these figures, after deducting the total estimate for the Department, entered the difference between the total estimate of the Department and the total estimate asked for by the Public Printer in this statement. That is not done by the Public Printer.

Mr. SAYERS. I will ask you about these allotments. You have for the State Department for 1892, \$15,000. How much of that money has been expended up to the 1st of January, for, say, the first six months?

Mr. COLLINS. What are called appropriations here are not appropriations, they

are simply allotments and not carried on the books anywhere as separate appropriations, but are made out of the general appropriations for public printing and binding, and the work as done in the office is charged up against the various allotments.

Mr. SAYERS. That ought to enable you to know how much has been expended.

Mr. COLLINS. I will have to send you that statement.

Mr. SAYERS. I wish you would send it to-day, if you can; how much has been used for each Department up to the 1st of January, 1892.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Now we come to page 184, "to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days leave of absence to employes of the Government Printing Office." You ask for \$180,000 for 1893; you received \$150,000 for 1892. Do you expect a deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. We have already asked for a deficiency of \$30,000; and if you will notice, Mr. Sayers, the appropriation for 1889 was \$190,000 and for 1890 \$190,000.

Mr. SAYERS. And 1891 and 1892—

Mr. COLLINS. \$40,000 less each year, and we found when it was reduced to \$150,000 that it was reduced too low, and it would require at least \$180,000 to pay for these leaves of absence.

Mr. SAYERS. In 1891 you estimated for \$190,000, and you only got \$150,000, and in 1892 you estimated for \$150,000 and you got \$150,000, and now you need \$30,000 more?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You have examined that item very closely?

Mr. COLLINS. Leaves of absence; yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You feel confident that it is not too much?

Mr. COLLINS. Not a cent too much.

Mr. SAYERS. Will it be enough?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes sir; I think we can get through on it.

Mr. SAYERS; (to Gen. Palmer). Do you desire to say anything?

Gen. PALMER. No, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I will ask you one question, and probably I would like to hear each one of you gentlemen on it. What suggestion, if any, have you to make upon the lines of the bill which has passed the Senate in regard to the reduction of the expenses of your office? I would like to know what unnecessary expenses, if that bill should pass and become the law, would be cut off?

Gen. PALMER. I will state that there was a communication received at our office from the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing asking what our estimates would be of the amount of saving, if that bill should become a law, on specific public documents, which were named, among which was the Agricultural Report on the basis of an edition of 300,000. The present edition, as you all know, is about 400,000. Then he went on to enumerate the editions of other public documents, which were reductions from the present editions. Our estimate, which was carefully made, was that it would save about \$185,000. Now, as the bill passed the Senate, instead of its providing for 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, it provides for 500,000, and instead of being a reduction it is an increase of 200,000 copies.

Mr. SAYERS. Instead of saving \$185,000, about now much would be the increase?

Gen. PALMER. \$50,000 on that item, and what the effect would be on the other items I am unable to say, because I have not got the bill before me.

Mr. SAYERS. Will you be kind enough to send to us a copy of the letter addressed to you by the chairman of that committee, also your answer to it, and in connection with that you will take the bill up as it passed the Senate—

Gen. PALMER. I do not think the bill has yet been sent to us.

Capt. BRIAN. It came down last night.

Mr. SAYERS. And take up the bill as it passed the Senate and make an estimate upon each provision of that bill. Let that estimate show how much each provision is now costing and what it will cost if that bill should become a law.

Gen. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. I would be glad to have that.

Gen. PALMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. You understand now what I want?

Gen. PALMER. Yes, sir; I understand your idea.

Mr. SAYERS. I want you to take the expenditures for 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, and then show what the probable expenditure will be under the bill as reported in the Senate, and then also as it passed the Senate. Now, Gen. Palmer, I would like to ask another question. Have you any suggestions to make that will enable this committee to diminish the expenditures of your office—any unnecessary expenditures, made so by law? As you remember, this committee has the right to put such legislation upon this bill as will lead to a reduction of expenditures; I would be glad if you would think of that matter.

Gen. PALMER. If you will pardon me I would prefer to do it in that shape and put it in the form of a communication instead of a verbal statement to you now.

Mr. SAYERS. Very well, that will suit us very well. Please do it as soon as you can. And in connection with that I would like Gen. Palmer to submit to the committee a statement showing the places at which we can safely make a reduction in the appropriation for the Government Printing Office if there are any.

The CHAIRMAN. The Senate bill provided how many copies of the agricultural report?

Gen. PALMER. Five hundred thousand.

Mr. COLLINS. I was going to say that heretofore the agricultural report has been printed under a separate appropriation of \$200,000 under the joint resolution; if the law provides for printing that report of course it will increase the expenses of the appropriation for public printing and binding.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1891.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a complete set of the sheets containing the sections of the proposed printing bill. Will you be kind enough to look over these sections and give me at as early a day as convenient an estimate of the probable saving to the Government that will accrue under the operation of the bill should it become a law. It is contemplated by the committee and by the bill that suitable rooms will be rented for temporary use from which the distribution of public documents will be made. This will relieve your office, at least in part, of the hauling of books from the printing office to the Capitol. Assume that the rooms will be within a block of your office, what will be the saving to the Government? Of course your estimate will necessarily be an approximate one. If you see anything else in the bill that suggests to you an advantage on the line of economy over the present method of handling the output of your office, I would be glad to have you note it and give me your idea of it. Please give me an approximate estimate of what will be the saving to the Government resulting from your having the privilege, as the bill proposes give you, of exchanging old machinery for new, rather than compelling you to sell for cash whether you get the value of the machinery or not.

Yours, very truly,

CHAS. F. MANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee on Printing.

Hon. FRANK W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1892.

SIR: Your favor of the 30th ultimo, sending me a complete set of sheets containing the sections of the proposed printing bill, and asking me to give you an estimate of the probable saving to the Government that would accrue under the operations of the bill, should it become a law, came duly to hand.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have caused those sections of the proposed bill relating to the number of copies of documents to be printed, to be compared with the present law and various concurrent and joint resolutions of Congress ordering extra copies of the same documents, and from this comparison it is estimated that, should the proposed bill become a law, the annual saving under its operations would be between \$175,000 and \$200,000.

It is impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of the saving which would be effected by having documents distributed from a building within a block of the Government Printing Office, instead of from the Capitol. In order to haul the documents this one square they will have to be loaded into wagons, and the only saving which would be effected would be the difference in hauling those documents which are to be distributed upon orders of Senators and Representatives, say one square instead of six squares. Wagons would have to be used then, as now, to deliver work to the Capitol which is required for the daily use of Congress.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Committee on Printing, United States Senate.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with the request of Hon. J. D. Sayers, of the Subcommittee on the Sundry Civil Bill, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the approximate cost of work charged against the allotments for the several Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, and an estimate of the cost to complete the work in this office, for those Departments, on the latter date.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Statement showing total amounts charged against allotments for the several Executive and Judicial Departments, from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, and estimated cost to complete work in office on latter date.

Departments.	Total charges.	Estimated cost to complete work.
Treasury Department	\$152,398.50	\$93,335.04
War Department	30,871.00	70,641.97
Navy Department	38,441.39	13,440.27
Interior, Department of	154,017.83	115,703.88
Post-Office Department	79,849.64	49,924.49
Agriculture, Department of	24,646.16	4,147.63
State, Department of	5,412.32	3,076.19
Justice, Department of	4,418.95	439.42
Supreme Court of United States	3,055.97	174.00
Supreme Court of District of Columbia	716.16	61.49
Court of Claims	7,804.68	197.37
Library of Congress	4,158.12	235.72
Executive Office	177.18	80.00
National Museum	518.39	7,700.20
Labor, Department of	317.75	4,409.00
Total	506,795.04	364,166.67

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1892.

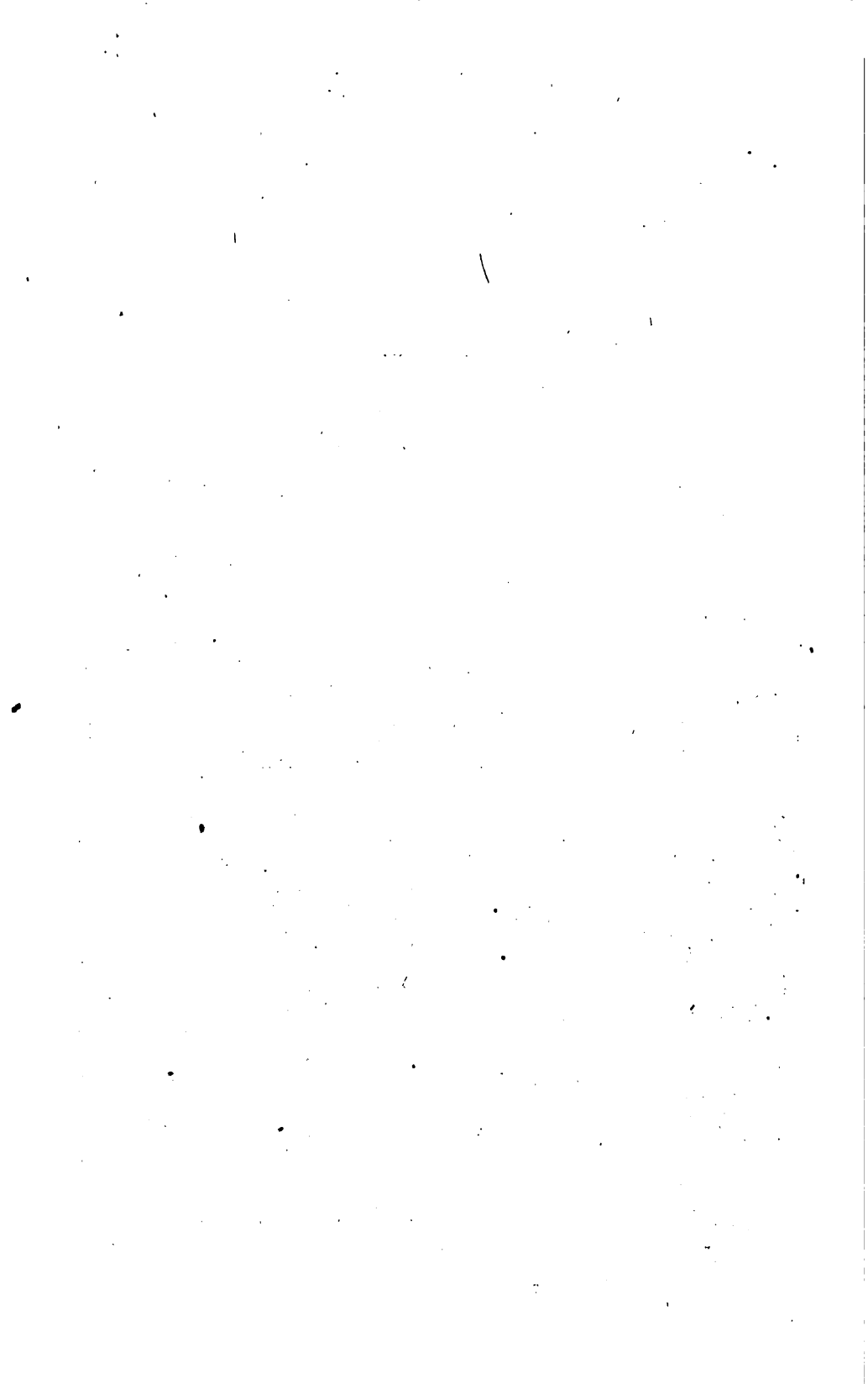
SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday inclosing a statement showing the approximate cost of work charged against the allotments for the several Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, I desire to state that, immediately upon my return to the office last Saturday, I caused the preparation of the other statements asked for by Mr. Sayers to be commenced, and they will be transmitted to you as soon as completed.

Very respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

Hon. W. S. HOLMAN,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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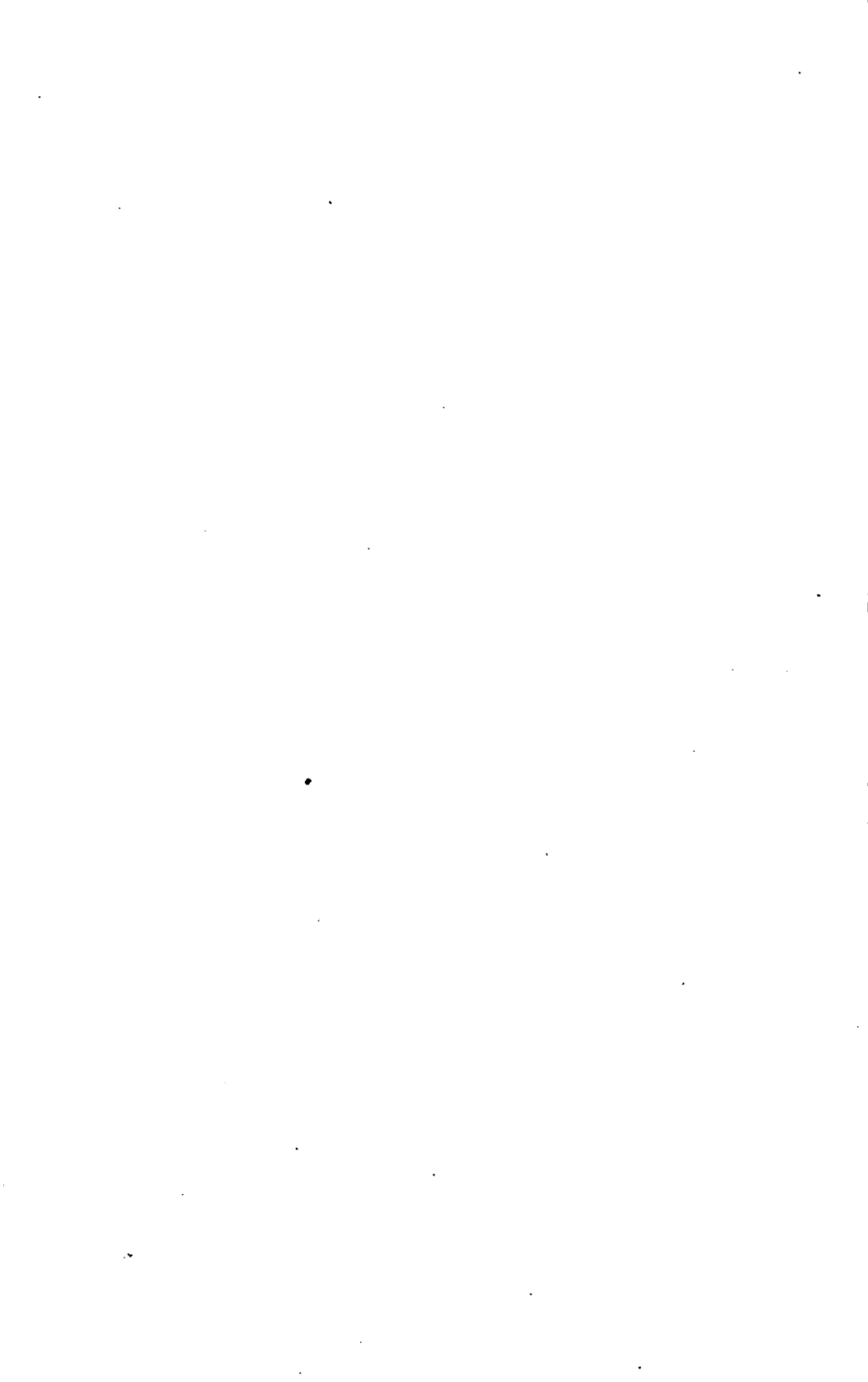
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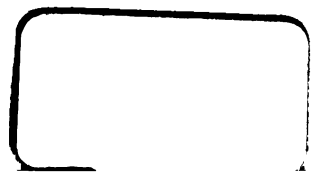
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